

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Plans Home Security
Disarmament Cause Is Saved
U. S. Business Has Big Puzzles
Paris Stores Halt War Drill
Berlin Cheers Plant Workers
Italy Sends a Gift to Chicago

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells Congress he is at work on a vast plan to enhance the security of the private citizen. His message says the proposals to be laid before next winter's session have three great objectives: security of the home, security of livelihood, and security of social insurance. He calls these a minimum of the promise that can be offered to the American people. He will attempt readjustment of the population by finding means for removing hundreds of thousands of families from farm lands that will not support them to lands that will. He will carry further the plan of financing building of homes. Old age and unemployment insurance are part of the "security" scheme, in which he envisages the Federal Government cooperating with the states—Recovery and reconstruction, he holds, must go forward together.

Geneva sees the Disarmament Conference saved from collapse and failure by an accord between France and Britain on their stands. American Ambassador Norman H. Davis acts as mediator in bringing about a compromise. The main objective of the new plan is to bring Germany back to Geneva and into the proposed arms agreement. The conference is to adjourn and a committee will study ways of guaranteeing a contemplated arms treaty, while security pacts as Russia is proposed are being negotiated. If Germany's participation is secured, the plan is to meet again in the fall—The big argument would start all over, but it is believed, with better prospects of getting somewhere.

Italy is regarded as the proper mediator to bring Germany back into the arms undertaking. A meeting between Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini at Venice is suggested. American Ambassador Davis says the reconciliation of views between the British and the French is a real one and that it will have a good effect upon Germany. Many nations will hail it as a good augury. Mr. Davis says the British-French agreement paves the way for solving the disarmament problem, if that problem can be solved—Will not the world's peace-loving peoples rise up and knock that "if" out of the situation?

United States business contemplates serious factors in its situation. Washington bends its efforts to bring mediation between steel manufacturers who declare they will shut their plants rather than accept closed shop and banishment of company unions, and the union leaders who prepare for a strike on June 16. The National Recovery Administration revises its policy on price-fixing and business under the codes eagerly to learn exactly what the apparent freedom means. Huge corporations hasten to reorganize under the new bankruptcy law. Wall Street begins to adjust itself to the new law regulating stock exchanges. Uncertainty brings confusion—But it is through change that the road to better things usually winds its way.

Paris calls off an air raid and gas mask drill which was to involve the entire city. The War Ministry listens to the merchants and agrees to withhold the imaginary gas and bombing attack until after the Davis Cup tennis tournament and the races, when fewer shoppers will be on the streets. The merchants complained bitterly that the big drill would hurt business—When complaint can be made that war hurts business, war, too, can perhaps as conveniently be postponed.

Berlin orders a roll call twice a day in all German factories. The motive is not to check attendance, but to give every man a chance to speak up for himself. Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Nazi industrial workers' organization, says he has learned through experience the desirability that can settle over a factory. By announcing a watchword for each day and by having each worker declare himself a part of the undertaking he hopes to break the gloomy monotony. Dr. Ley is on the trail of a great truth—Whatever puts a flicker of joy into the heart of the worker comes near to turning work into play.

Italy sends a striking memento of the Roman Empire to be set up at Chicago. A marble column weighing 75 tons which stood 2000 years ago is the forum at Ostia arrives as the personal gift of Premier Mussolini to the Century of Progress. It will be unveiled on Italian-American Day, July 15, when the first anniversary of the flight to Chicago of Gen. Italo Balbo's air armada is celebrated. That record-breaking man cruise derived its assurance from gyroscopic flying instruments invented in the United States—Rome helped to balance America in the law, America helps to balance Rome in mechanics.

Still Reigns



Flying Coup Did It
In 1926 the Exiled Crown Prince Carol of Romania Suddenly Swung Down on Bucharest and Took the Throne Away From His Son.

Roumania's King Celebrates Four Years on Throne

Carol and Michael Review Procession of Mayors and Are Cheered

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 8 (AP)—Carol II, King of Roumania, today celebrated the fourth anniversary of his enthronement. It was, at the same time, the fourth anniversary of Prince Michael, 11 years old, as crown prince. Father and son stood together this morning on a balcony of the palace and reviewed a procession of mayors who had come from all the cities, towns and villages of Roumania for the celebration.

It was far from the spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm such as greeted Carol when he suddenly swooped from the clouds to seize his throne. But four years of hard times have been Roumania's lot since then and that does not generate enthusiasm for any government.

The marching mayors, however, many in picturesque peasant garb—cheered lustily for Carol and his son, lifting their hats in the air as they passed the palace.

Later, in the open air arena of Carol Park, they waited patiently for the appearance of the King and the Crown Prince and cheered them both again.

The Dowager Queen Marie did not come to Bucharest for the celebration, nor did opposition parties participate.

LaGuardia Demands Lower Phone Rates For New York City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, June 8.—The Public Administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia is preparing to go to the mat with the New York Telephone Company to force a lowering of telephone rates to New York City subscribers, it was learned today. The city's brief will stress that telephone users—both business and residential—have been discriminated against in the matter of charges and have been forced to carry the financial burden of other communities served by the company.

It is prepared to show that the flat monthly rate for business telephone service has been increased from \$3.75 in 1915 to \$6 today, with service limited to 75 calls a month and an extra charge for additional calls. The rate for residential service from \$3.75 in 1915 to \$4.25 at the present time. This charge limits service to 66 calls a month and 5 cents for each additional call. The administration has prepared a list of telephone rate boosts to present to the Public Service Commission, now holding hearings on New York Telephone Company charges and service. This schedule shows that virtually every increase in rates in New York State has been at the expense of city users, save in 1930, when rates generally throughout the state were increased. At the same time, however, the telephone company established a zoning system for the New York City area whereby certain calls within the city were increased 100 per cent, with a charge of 10 cents each on certain of these calls.

NRA Abandons Fixing of Prices After Pressure

Will Only Interfere in Cases of Emergency, Johnson Rules

Can Sell Below Cost

Ruling by Johnson Removes Main Cause of Complaint by Consumer Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, June 8.—The NRA today moved backward in the most significant retreat on policy since it set out to bring American industry under federal control. Under tremendous pressure from consumer and business forces it finally abandoned efforts to keep all prices at a high "profit-making" level and took a new stand which means arbitrary price-fixing only in "emergencies," and modified general price-fixing only where it is voluntary.

The new policy goes into effect immediately in respect to all codes not yet completed or signed. Meanwhile revision of existing codes to bring them into line will be sought through agreement between NRA and the various code authorities. The new program was outlined in statement by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson last night. It removes from the NRA system the basis for the severest indictment made against it by the Darrow Board of Review and numerous attacks from the Consumers Advisory Board.

Can Sell Below Cost
To the layman the change means that business and industry are no longer forbidden "to sell below cost." Thus the law of supply and demand is at least partially reinstated in the new economic order and the average consumer will no longer be saddled with an arbitrary price which during recovery history to date has forced prices up faster than purchasing power.

Prices will be allowed to seek a more normal level unhampered by NRA restrictions. The recovery organization will only step in and forbid prices from going any lower when it considers that an emergency exists which so desires to maintain open-price provisions under conditions which require the posting of prices with a disinterested confidential agency. Such prices may not be changed for 48 hours. This information would be available to all members of the industry and to whatever of its customers choose to pay a reasonable charge for the service.

Like Stock Quotations
In other words the open-price system would cease completely to be a means whereby an industry could fix and enforce monopolistic prices. Instead the new system would approximate the stock exchange quotation system more nearly than anything else. Each member would, figuratively, post his prices on a board. A customer could watch that board to see where he could buy most reasonably. And each price posted would have to remain in effect for at least 48 hours. Thus prices would be out in the open. There could be no secret under selling. But there could be free play for the law of supply and demand. As a protection to an individual against cut-throat price competition the ruling further provides machinery for complaint and redress.

In brief, the ruling recognizes both the unpopularity and the impossibility of enforcement of the abandoned "no-selling-below-cost" policy. In the future the NRA's efforts will be limited strictly to the prevention of flagrant cases of unfair price cutting, meanwhile permitting the open-price system where desired.

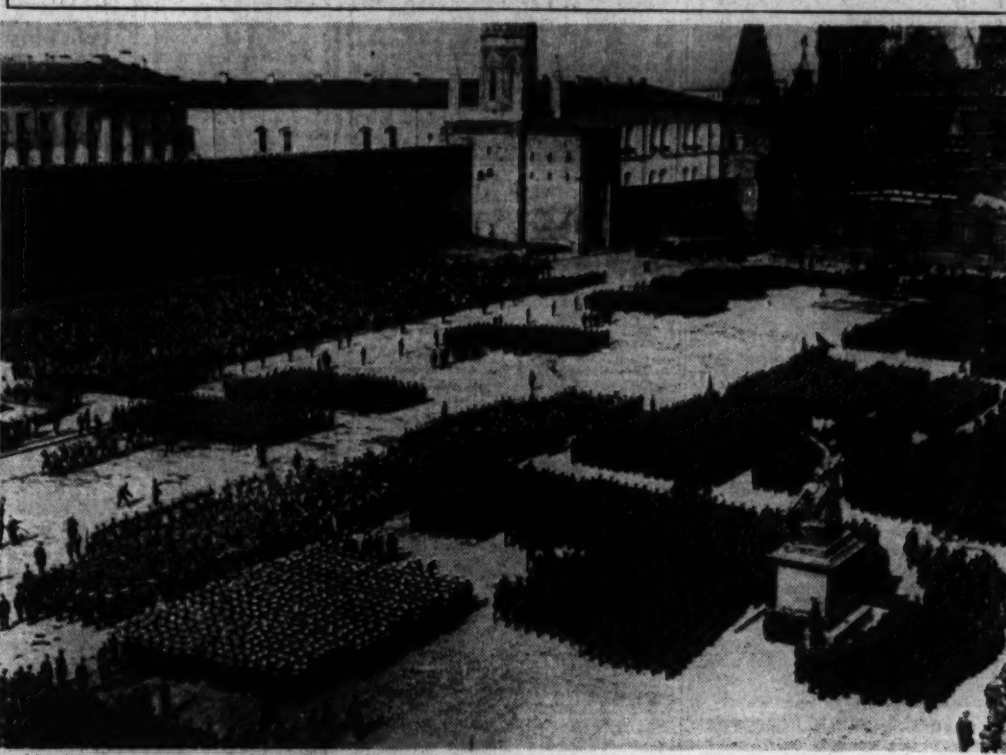
President to Get LL. D. From Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8 (AP)—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred by Yale University on President Roosevelt at the commencement exercises June 20.

It will be the second time a President of the United States has received an honorary degree from Yale while in office, George Washington having been so honored in his second term.

The President, a graduate of Harvard, will come to New Haven for the ceremony, to be held in Woolsey Hall, but details of his visit were not announced. The exercises will mark the first time that a President of the United States ever came to New Haven to receive an honorary degree from Yale. At the time the degree was conferred on Washington, he acknowledged the honor by mail. Thomas Jefferson was similarly honored just before he took office, as was John Adams.

Soviet Gives Hint of Man Power



Parade of the Red Army in Red Square, Moscow

Russians Take Pride In Their New Army

Trotsky's Work Continues—Armed Forces Are Maintained at Top of Efficiency—Every Communist Thinks Issue Will in Long Run Be Fought Out—Leaders Watch Japan

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Tenth of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.

Born in revolution, the Soviet Union has always lived under a real or imaginary shadow of war menace. Every Communist believes that in some more or less distant future the issue between capitalism and Socialism will be fought out in a gigantic Armageddon.

Lenin and Stalin have always emphasized the view that, while rivalries and antagonisms between other states may delay the formation of a united front against the Soviet Union, the likelihood of an onslaught on the latter, as the standard bearer of world revolution, must always be borne in mind.

Since the autumn of 1931 the war threat, in the eyes of the Soviet leaders, has become much more concrete. The Japanese seizure of Mukden and the inauguration of a forward policy in Manchuria tore down the buffer which semi-independent Manchuria had formerly constituted between Russia and Japan. The former Soviet zone of political influence in North Manchuria disappeared when Japanese troops marched into Harbin and occupied the stations along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

The last two and a half years in Russia have been a period of strained military effort in the Soviet Union, primarily directed to the strengthening of the country's defensive position in the Far East. And while a Japanese surprise attack in 1931 or 1932 might

have encountered little effective resistance, the Soviet Union today is certainly in a position to put up a strong fight for its Far Eastern territory.

The double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad has been almost completed, with a liberal use of forced labor. A picked, well-equipped Far Eastern Army, with a numerical strength that is reliably estimated in the neighborhood of 150,000 men, is stationed along the Manchurian and Korean frontiers. Steel and concrete fortifications have been erected at strategic points.

Japanese command of the sea is undisputed, as there is no serious Soviet naval force in Far Eastern waters. But the harbor of Vladivostok has been carefully mined and coast defense batteries have been erected along the shores in the vicinity. A few submarines have been transported to the Far East by train.

The commander of the Far Eastern Army is General Blucher, who came into prominence during the Russian civil war and subsequently, under the pseudonym of Galen, acquired valuable Oriental experience as adviser to the Chinese nationalist armies when the Kuomintang was working in close cooperation with Moscow and with the Chinese Com-

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Arms Resolution 'Flying Yankee' Streamlined; CCC Veterans Will Need Jobs; 17,000 Boys-in-Khaki Parade

Closing of Conference or Work by Committees to Be Decided

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
GENEVA, June 8.—After multiple conversations, a new draft resolution embodying British and French proposals in modified form was generally approved in private by American, British and French delegates for submission to the bureau and afterward in the general commission today.

The resolution provides that the steering committee, with a view to a general acceptance of a disarmament treaty, is invited to seek the means it deems appropriate for a solution of outstanding problems "without prejudice to private conversations upon which the governments will desire to enter in order to facilitate the attainment of final success by a return of Germany to the conference."

It recommends the following:
1. On security—Since the results of the earlier work of the conference have enabled certain regional security agreements to be concluded in Europe during the past year, the conference appoints a special committee to conduct such preliminary studies as are deemed appropriate to facilitate the conclusion of further agreements of the same nature which may be negotiated outside the conference. The conference decides to appoint a special committee to study the question of guarantees and execution and to resume its work relating to the supervision of armaments.

2. Air forces—It is provided that the conference instruct its air committee to resume the study of this problem.

3. Manufacture and trade in arms—It recommends a special committee to study this question in the light of a United States recommendation.

Under the resolution the conference will assign to the steering committee the question of taking necessary steps at the proper time to insure that when the president convenes the conference "it will have before it as far as possible the complete draft of a convention."

'Flying Yankee' Streamlined; CCC Veterans Will Need Jobs; 17,000 Boys-in-Khaki Parade

White House Gets Boston Police to Find Out Why a Certain James Roosevelt Doesn't Answer His 'Phone—It Was Because the Family Had Moved

The Boston Day

In placing streamlined trains in service upon their tracks the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads said in effect "there is the coming mode of transportation upon the railroads of America." The Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads announced today the purchase of a streamlined train similar to the Burlington road's.

But with Yankee caution, their theme was "there is the train, it is the coming mode of transportation upon American railroads." The answer will come from a long testing program.

Northern New England thus becomes a proving ground for the future in this four-party venture between the two railroads and the cooperating builders, General Motors and Budd. The train, according to Mr. E. S. French, president of the two New England roads, will have a speed of 115 miles an hour, will carry 150 passengers, consist of three streamlined "shotweld" stainless steel cars, powered with a Winton Diesel engine of 660 horsepower. There will be buffet and baggage services.

Financing the \$275,000 project, the roads have applied to the FWA for a loan of \$220,000, will supply the balance themselves.

Plan is to have the new train cover existing services of the "Flying Yankee," Boston to Bangor train, said to be the fastest non-stop train running over 100 miles in the United States. Example: present time, Flying Yankee, non-stop, Boston to Portland, 2 hours, 15 minutes; Portland to Bangor, 2 hours, 45 minutes; combined non-running time of 4 hours, 25 minutes.

First trip daily of the new train will be a morning service at 7 o'clock out of Portland, allowing husbands week-ending with summering families on Maine seaboard to reach decks in Boston before 9 o'clock. The

President Insists On Jobs, Security And Homes for All

Must Discover Way Back to Forgotten Ideals and Values

Declares Material Resources Neglected

Says in Message to Congress People Have 'Possessive Rights'

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, outlining a threefold attack on the problems of human security, follows:

To the Congress of the United States:
You are completing a work begun in March, 1933, which will be regarded for a long time as a splendid justification of the vitality of representative government. I greet you and express once more my appreciation of the cooperation which has proved so effective.

Only a small number of the items of our program remain to be enacted and I am confident that you will pass on them before adjournment. Many other pending measures are sound in conception, but must, for lack of time or of adequate information, be deferred to the session of the next Congress. In the meantime, we can well seek to adjust many of these measures into certain larger plans of government policy for the future of the nation.

You and I, as the responsible directors of these policies and actions, may, with good reason, look to the future with confidence, just as we may look to the past 15 months with reasonable satisfaction.

Have Aided Millions
On the side of relief we have extended material aid to millions of our fellow citizens.

On the side of recovery we have helped to lift agriculture and industry from a condition of utter prostration. But, in addition to these immediate tasks of relief and recovery we have properly, necessarily and with overwhelming approval determined to safeguard these tasks by rebuilding many of the structures of our economic life and of reorganizing it in order to prevent a recurrence of collapse.

It is childish to speak of recovery first and reconstruction afterward. In the very nature of the processes of recovery we must avoid the destructive influences of the past. We have shown the world that democracy has within it the elements necessary to its own salvation.

Less hopeful countries where the ways of democracy are very new may revert to the autocracy of yesterday. The American people can be trusted to decide wisely upon the measures to be taken by the Government to eliminate the abuses of the past and to proceed in the direction of the greater good for the greater number.

Rests on Old Values
Our task of reconstruction does not require the creation of new and strange values. It is rather the old values, once more known, but to some degree forgotten, ideals and values. If the means and details are in some instances new, the objectives are as permanent as human nature.

Among our objectives I place the security of decent homes and children of the nation first. This security for the individual and for the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours.

In a simple and primitive civilization homes were to be had for the building. The bounties of nature in a new land provided the crude but adequate food and shelter. When land failed, our ancestors moved on to better land. It was always possible to push back the frontier, but the frontier has now disappeared. Our task involves the making of a better living out of the lands that we have.

So solid security was attained in the earlier days through the interdependence of members of families upon each other and of the families within a small community.

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Things Present

The secretary to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives takes us into her confidence and tells some of the intimate aspects of her work.

"Slide Lights on Two Sessions of Congress," on the Editorial Page.

Summer is the season for salads. Made the serving of them an event by reading "A Few Basic Salads," on the Women's Activities Page.

"Words, Words, Words," on the Home Forum Page, will encourage the reader to master the little tools by which lives are enriched.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following: Progress in Education Page, Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, News of Art, Music, and Theaters Page, the weekly World News Map, and another of Mr. Chamberlin's articles on Russia.

Further he denies placing undue restrictions upon labor, agrees with the "incentive of reasonable and legitimate private profit," and concludes, "We have sought rather to enable certain aspects of business to regain the confidence of the public."

The message therefore takes on a twofold aspect. It is a general statement of the President's conviction of the need for national planning, of government aid in a deep-seated emergency, and it is a defense against his critics.

Truce of Labor Factions Removes Major Impediment To Peace on Steel Front

Head of Union and Rebellious Subordinates Come
to Agreement—Operators Arrive Unexpectedly
From New York—Drought Relief Speeded

The Washington Day
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Signatures of a peace pact between warring steel union factions today cleared away the major impediment to negotiations over the steel strike crisis and was believed to mark the prelude to a peaceful settlement of one more major strike threat to recovery progress.

While this unexpected development cleared up only a preliminary difficulty, yet it marked the most encouraging break in the most dangerous strike threat which has yet broken over the embattled head of the NRA. The danger is far from averted. There is as yet no assurance that the new harmonized labor group will be able to reach an agreement with operators. But at least a long step has been taken.

The solution of the labor union truce was achieved in the office of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, where the mediation of Mr. Edward F. McCrady, assistant NRA administrator for labor, had managed to bring both Mr. Michael Tighe, titular head of the Iron, Steel and Tin Union, and a committee of rebellious subordinates who have attempted to go over his head in the steel strike question and take the initiative away from the old line leadership of the union.

Simultaneously with this sudden alleviation of the labor leadership problem, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was conferring with Mr. Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and two other steel operators who had arrived unexpectedly from New York. Their

presence completed the concentration here of all factions involved in the strike crisis and meant that everyone necessary for a presidential conference is on hand in the event that Mr. Roosevelt decides to step in. This he is widely expected to do just as soon as Miss Perkins and General Johnson bring negotiations to a point where both sides are working on common ground and fundamentals can be considered.

While Washington waited anxiously to hear the outcome of the negotiations which mean peace or open warfare in the steel industry, Congress received a long and ambitious message from the President which reemphasizes his desire for the housing bill's passage at this session as the preliminary to a program of social reform. The message also dealt with the much-abused work bear fruit in an NRA retreat from its price-fixing program, and the Administration drove ahead with drought relief plans.

Steel Strike Crisis: The swift developments which raised hopes for a strike settlement from the depths to the heights in the space of a few hours, provide one of the most dramatic chapters in NRA strike history. Yesterday all was black. New York reports indicated the Iron and Steel Institute had flatly turned down General Johnson's peace overtures. Steel union leadership was in a hopeless muddle with Mr. Tighe, the titular leader, sulking in Cleveland and his rebellious subordinates storming a White House and Department of Labor which refused to have any part in them.

Overnight this changes. Both Mr. Tighe and leading steel operators hastily come here. As they go to the NRA for conferences with General Johnson the stock ticker shows steel issues moving up strongly. Obviously operators are ready to take a much more constructive attitude than New York reports indicated. Simultaneously, Mr. Tighe is discovered in town, and then in conference with the rank and file committee of the union which yesterday was ignoring him completely.

A joint committee comprising both old and new union leadership is decided upon and a peace pact signed. Labor is suddenly unified and ready to undertake negotiations with the industry which until that moment was impossible. In addition the doors to the White House can now open to the labor group. They had been closed because no one knew who represented labor.

Hope has this reason for being optimistic. They may not be enough. But they are a lot more than monotonous. Of great importance is the fact that the labor union pact probably means another week for negotiation. The rank and file group had threatened to call the strike for this coming Monday, Mr. Tighe, however, had used the "middle of the month" as the deadline unless operators had previously recognized the union.

Behind all these developments are significant rumors that the unions lacked sufficient strength to carry the strike through successfully. Certainly they would have an easy enemy for the most perfectly coordinated industry in the country had they themselves remained divided. But even with their factions united it is doubtful they could pull sufficient men out of work to make the strike successful. This doubt is held by high Administration officials friendly to labor, who have advised the labor leaders against striking for this reason. It undoubtedly was instrumental in bringing about the union pact.

"Nazi" or American: Sensational testimony before the House committee investigating "Nazi" activities in the United States left a good many Representatives wondering whether this country really wants

Executive Editor Next in Radio Series

MR. J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radio-caster, in the next of the series of Monitor interviews Saturday, June 9, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WJLA and WJAZ, of Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WJAZ operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WJAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.55 meters.

On Saturday, June 16, Mr. Carroll Lake, chief copy editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

race-conscious individuals within its borders.

Without going into the merits of "Nazi" doctrines as such, the American legislators had doubts as to whether such strong feelings fit into the American picture. Hence developments may conceivably lead to the deportation of "Nazi" agitators and enthusiasts just as in the past Communist activities led to the deportation of these from these shores.

What led up to these thoughts was testimony indicating that World War veterans now living in this country are organized in Stahlhelm units—equivalent to the American Legion—which drill regularly in German uniforms; which use both guns smuggled from Germany in these drills and also guns taken from New York State Guard armories; and which are directly under control in Germany and in fact are now members of the National Socialist party.

The testimony came from Mr. Frank Mutchinski, former commander of the Stahlhelm in this country, who said he had resigned when the order came through requiring all members of his organization to join the "Nazi" party. Mr. Mutchinski also indicated that a good number of the New York Stahlhelm members belonged to the New York National Guard and that efforts had been made to get as many as possible.

By induction it was implied that the "Nazis" were thus getting a foothold in United States military organizations both in the possible hope of influencing and controlling them and also as a means of arming and munitions.

But sensational as is the news that "Nazi" drill in foreign uniforms while using guns taken from National Guard armories, it is somewhat minimized by the numbers involved. The witness estimated their numbers about as follows: New York, 200; Chicago, 250; Detroit, 100; Philadelphia, 60; Rochester, 60; Newark, 50.

Adjournment: Nobody knows quite when Congress will adjourn. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, who ought to know, told the President today Congress "could" get out next week. But will it?

The President's message on social legislation, backing the pending housing bill, virtually puts that on the "must" list. This is the "must" list. The labor bill, too, must be important daily in industrial disputes. There is a week of debate in either bill under normal circumstances.

The universal feature is that Congress does not know what the President really wants. His silence beginning "to get on their nerves." Usually there is last minute bargaining on adjournment. Mr. Roosevelt merely sits and smiles.

Generally the Executive wants Congress out of the way and is willing to make concessions to obtain that end; there is no real indication yet, however, that Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to scrap major items of legislation to get adjournment.

Customary procedure is for the President to fix an unofficial day for adjournment and for Congress then to filibuster. Against it Mr. Roosevelt has been unkind enough to fix a date to give Congress free reins. Left to its own embarrassed responsibilities Congress is perplexed.

Insurgent House members, disappointed because farm relief, inflation and labor aid bills have been sidetracked, are circulating a petition pledging the membership to vote against adjournment until votes have been taken on these matters.

With no word from the President the session might easily drag on to July 1. Members of Congress are contrary folk, however. If they feel no one really wants them to leave town they are likely to quit. So far, Mr. Roosevelt's complacency has left them guessing. He doesn't seem to care what they do.

Rock-Bound Reservoir
Located in a narrow valley about 20 miles from the city of Rochester, in southern Minnesota, Millville draws its water from a reservoir carved out of solid rock in the bluffs 150 feet above the community.

NANTUCKET ISLAND
MASSACHUSETTS 30 MILES AT SEA
Wauwinnet House
35TH Thoroughly modern, bathing, electric, billiard, golf, excels.
Reasonable terms. Grand place for children. Delightful, unpretentious atmosphere. Plan, weekly, 10 days, 25 dollars. (2 to 6 rooms, non-housekeeping) from \$240 per week. Meals \$21 per week.
Write J. A. Backus, Proprietor
NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS

WELL
COKE
Economical
Dependable
Lowell Gas Company

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Shifting Sands
A shift in Republican campaign forces today designates Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner as possible nominee for the Washington Senate, leaving the attorney-generalship open for Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County. Some concede this as bringing Republican strength to a maximum. Others see it as sacrificing Warner to bring in Bushnell.

An anonymous letter placed on the desk of the Beacon Hill reporter quotes a prominent Republican leader with: "I understand Mr. Bushnell has declined the candidacy for Senator. That is right and proper. Mr. Warner has been Attorney-General since 1923. He is entitled to be considered. The Republican Party to victory in the senatorial contest."

The real wrinkle is seen in the next statement. "The Commonwealth needs Mr. Bushnell's services as Attorney-General."

The Police Bill
Echoes of Gov. Joseph E. Ely's stirring appeal in the Legislature for reconsideration of the police unification bill reached Springfield, yesterday, in time for the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association to lift a voice in praise of the Governor's stand and for law enforcement officials to endorse the bill.

Unanimous endorsement of the provisions of unification came from the chiefs in monthly meeting.

That the forces of law and order may prevail... that the few whose influence exceeds their numbers may not corrupt the legislative process... these were the Governor's address had hardly ceased in legislative halls yesterday when the House of Representatives voted reconsideration of its action of Wednesday, whereby it killed the police legislation.

Back into the hands of the Committee on Judiciary the bill goes. But it is not the bill the Governor is going to be taken as final. The legislation is practically worthless. So says the Citizens' Safety Committee. A new bill is the only alternative to "unification in name only."

Legislative cheers that racked the halls of Governor Ely ended his address as being transcribed into tangible support of his original police proposals made last January.

Other aftermaths of the Governor's speech denominated him as exceeding his power under the Constitution to make a "political address." Others said his appearance, while another matter was being considered, was an "effrontery" to the Legislature. Still others declared the Governor had risen to the greatest heights of his career.

One representative mused thus: "The Legislature reminds me of Old Dobbin. She could be straddled on the road of straightways but chose to drag her slowest when crossing the railroad tracks."

Consumers of electricity, if their monthly bills run to \$5 and gas consumers with a \$7 standing bill, are not at all impossible that there'll be no nominations made by the coming Democratic pre-primary. The convention meets on June 14 and no pre-primary nominations under the new law, be made after June 15.

With the heated rivalries already being displayed and the political temperatures rising daily, good judges of Democratic chances are beginning to predict that there'll be a deadlock and that Mr. Curley will have his own sweet will and have his real race for the nomination in the open party primaries in September.

Then Frank A. Goodwin's independent candidacy will cut some Curley ice.

Boston Snapshots

"Hope Springs Eternal"—But in spite of it, grass refused to spring up in front of a certain Cape Cod cottage. This particular summer abode is owned by a confirmed bachelor.

He went down to the Cape recently armed with grass seed and a newly purchased lawn mower. The grass has had plenty of time to grow, but last week-end he was observed, in company with the mower, gazing sadly upon nothing more than a few languishing blades already parched by Saturday's hot sun.

Lighter Moments for Teachers—Boston school children who regard their teachers with a certain detached awe, might view them in a more human light if they could have looked in on the Faculty Club party at Mooley's-on-the-Charles last night. Teachers and their matches their wits against Teachers' College professors, in various games. High school pedagogues abandoned the atmosphere of rigid discipline to step lightly over the polished floor. The sounds of music, laughter and the consuming of refreshments were heard everywhere.

The club was formed to promote social and professional intercourse among members of the Boston School Service. About 2000 attended.

In the "Bedside Manner"—Many travel agents are the very embodiment of courtesy and consideration. They approach the tender "bedside manner" of the careful nurse. But Miss Iris Beals, of the Whitecomb Travel Bureau, goes further than this. She actually gives bedside air booking service by means of an extension phone from the office, which is within reach at any hour of the night.

Often the bell jangles in the early hours of the morning and an agitated voice inquires, what is the earliest possible moment at which its owner can be in Los Angeles, Dallas—or perhaps Walla Walla. Miss Beals sits up in bed—tunes her voice to the best business office accent, and promises a reservation on the first plane out of Boston. Then before sinking back into the pillows,

between the motorist, railroad and truck is found in the bill signed by Governor Ely, yesterday, to further regulate trucks under the Department of Public Utilities.

It provides that all firms engaged in trucking except those operating an interstate business must require certificates of convenience and necessity. It becomes illegal 60 days from today for any company to use trucks without these permits. A schedule of rates to be rendered within the Commonwealth should be filed with the utilities commission by anyone seeking such certificates.

Only a Step
Some time ago a drive to make the Chelsea branch of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company part of the Boston Elevated Railway system failed. But the undercurrents still persist. Yesterday the Governor signed a measure authorizing the Boston Elevated to sell electricity to the Chelsea division of the Massachusetts lines. This co-partnership is a step toward the bigger goal.

A subway station near Audubon Circle is promised in the terms of a bill signed by Gov. Ely, yesterday. Extension of the Boylston Street subway down Beacon Street made this action imperative. The bill filed by Representative Martin Hays of Boston, must be accepted by the Mayor and city council, however, to become operative.

Oratory in Flood
Fitchburg people's ears are still ringing from the deluge of Democratic oratory poured out last night by five fervent candidates for the nomination for Governor.

Three of the Democratic spellbinders last night declared their intention to abide by the decision of the convention. They were State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, of Cambridge, Maj. Joseph W. Bartlett, of Newton, and Frank L. Simpson, of Swampscott. Mayor Richard M. Russell, of Cambridge, gave the impression that he would take what was handed him in Worcester on June 15, if the Democrats get so far as balloting for Governor.

But when Mr. Curley made his plea for the nomination he went somewhat out of his way to "avoid committing himself as to what he will do after the pre-primary. The inference taken by his auditors and his rival candidates was that he defied the party machine if it did not turn out a Curley-for-Governor verdict.

The three first mentioned, Messrs. Simpson, Hurley and Bartlett, paid their compliments to Mr. Curley in quite frank and vigorous language.

Deadline Predicted
It is not at all impossible that there'll be no nominations made by the coming Democratic pre-primary. The convention meets on June 14 and no pre-primary nominations under the new law, be made after June 15.

With the heated rivalries already being displayed and the political temperatures rising daily, good judges of Democratic chances are beginning to predict that there'll be a deadlock and that Mr. Curley will have his own sweet will and have his real race for the nomination in the open party primaries in September.

Then Frank A. Goodwin's independent candidacy will cut some Curley ice.

Baltimore Bells

Heard in Chicago
By Telemusicon
New Device Long Step in Advance for Telemusicon

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 8.—When the great carillon of the Hall of Science at a Century of Progress exposition rang out the notes of Baltimore's municipal anthem, "Baltimore, My Baltimore," last night, and the music was actually being played from the eastern city, world's fair visitors witnessed a new development in telemusicon—music by telemusicon.

Messages, money and even flowers by telemusicon have become commonplace, but music by telemusicon is one of the novel scientific dishes being served fair visitors in the Science Theater in the Hall of Science. Nightly during the course of the fair the big carillon will be played from a different city somewhere in the United States, just as it was from Baltimore last night, when Mr. Frederick R. Huber, municipal director of music, sent his city's musical greeting to a Century of Progress.

The musical message is transmitted by a device called the telemusicon which is an adaptation of the Western Union Telemusicon Company's teletypewriter. The messages are transmitted by means of the teletypewriter. Sitting before this instrument the operator in one city types out the message while at the other end the message is printed out on a tape just as he writes it.

The telemusicon is just as an instrument with a short musical keyboard attached, having 25 notes or keys, one corresponding to each tone of the carillon. Each of these keys on the telemusicon is connected to a letter on the teletypewriter, so that when the musician plays each note a certain letter is sent over the wire. At the other end this letter is automatically duplicated again by the same note which was struck at the beginning, and the proper tone of the carillon is produced.

This is the first time in history that a musician has been able to "play" music upon one of the same teletypewriter devices used to transmit messages with which everyone is familiar, according to the Western Union representative at the fair.

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Boston Art Notes

Donald V. Newhall
At the Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, are exhibited through June 23 a number of portraits by Mr. Donald V. Newhall, an artist born in England of American parentage, who has studied in Florence, in Paris and at the Pennsylvania Academy.

Mr. Newhall's portraits, 11 in number, vary considerably in merit, and there are divergences in manner and technique that would lead one to ascribe at least two of them to another and superior artist of the same name. The most striking of the pictures exhibited is a three-quarter length, life-size portrait of Señor Teleforo Casanova, who is depicted striding out of his frame, hat in hand and cape about his shoulders, while thunder clouds swirl about his handsome head. The painting and characterization are admirable, the color sober; the picture is full of animation while narrowly avoiding theatricality.

In the same high class may be placed the portrait of Miss Frances Goodwin, a young lady of serious demeanor, seated in thoughtful pose in a dimly suggested sylvan setting. In this picture also, besides the excellence of drawing and color, there are mood and feeling that suggest that the painter saw beyond the obvious externals of his task as portraitist.

There are two portraits of pretty children (Master Philip French and Miss Merrill Payson) which will please those who like pretty children, and there are a number of adult portraits which, as regards male sitters at least, do not lack characterization, but attract attention chiefly through their brightly salmon-colored flesh tones. More complimentary mention must be made, however, of the portrait of Mr. George Copeland, the pianist, which despite the Mephistophelean redness of his complexion, which glows as from an inner conflagration, is remarkable for its solid modeling of flesh and for its suggestions of character.

Man to Sue Beavers
Who Blocked Stream

NORTH HANCOCK, Mass., June 8 (P).—Filing of a bill in equity in Superior Court to enjoin a family of beavers from interfering with a water supply appeared as a possibility in this town today. Mr. Harry Sharpe built a milk house over a swift mountain brook that flows through his farm, and set his cans of milk directly in the cold water to keep them cool.

Recently a colony of beavers built a dam across the brook on land above Mr. Sharpe's farm. The dam created a lake, and the still water in the pond is so warmed by the sun that it no longer keeps Mr. Sharpe's milk cool as it flows down the brook.

Since this State has a law protecting beaver and their colonies, Mr. Sharpe cannot shoot the animals or destroy their dam, but he has retained legal counsel to see if he can get relief through the courts.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy
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LEXINGTON, 111 Main St., Room 2126

Attainments of Georgia Women Cover Literature and Drama, Government, Arts and Sports

Record for Adventure Into Untrodden Fields Goes
Back to Colonial Days—Rapid Advance Made
in Past Five Years in Many Lines

Southern Business and Professional Women
Third of Four Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time, when I was a very new newspaper reporter and very proud of having a seat in the Senate press gallery, I went to a dinner party in Washington. My seat happened to be next to a quiet, fair-haired woman whose name I did not hear and who presently said to me: "You know most of these people, don't you? Won't you tell me about them? I live in the country and don't often take part in an occasion like this."

So I set to work to make my country friend have a grand time and know all about the people at the dinner. It was not until the party was over that I learned that a very new newspaper reporter was undertaking to look after a woman who already had earned fame by her writing, Corra Harris.

Now I never pick up a book or a magazine article by Mrs. Harris without realizing that it is her utter simplicity, her naïveté, making much of the little experiences of daily living which keeps her readers enthralled with life as she views it from her Georgia farm.

Long and Honorable Record

I tried to see her State this spring as she would see it, the daffodils like gold in the grass of the drabest farmyards, and the Victorian day coach hitched to the back of a freight train, the pipe of its stove canting crazily to the roof, as well as the glory of Savannah's Colonial houses and Atlanta's smart Peachtree Street.

But mostly I thought with pride of the business and professional women whose guest I was for a series of speeches and who have come down from their high colonnaded porches to engage in the workaday world. They have a long and honorable record, beginning way back in the pioneer days when Mary Musgrave received \$100 in the year 1732 for acting as interpreter to General Oglethorpe while he was establishing his first settlement in Georgia.

A modern Georgia woman is making history, too, as an interpreter, a legal interpreter this time, Miss Stella Akin, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who was admitted to the bar while she was 19, and whose telegram of welcome had greeted me in her home city of Savannah.

First Woman Senator

Nancy Hart of Revolutionary fame, single-handed, captured three Tories. And a dauntless woman of modern times in Georgia stomped the State for suffrage. Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton of Cartersville, who was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate and sat there for one day, the first woman to be a member of that august body. But, of course, an outstanding woman, whom any visitor to Georgia

would want to meet, is Martha Berry of Rome. "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot," who had had the distinction of being named among the first 12 women in the United States and of receiving a \$5000 prize, offered by a woman's magazine for the greatest service to humanity during a year.

Educated by a governess, a graduate of a Baltimore finishing school, Martha Berry chose to go to the Georgia mountains, where she began with the children who strayed into her yard on Sunday afternoons, and finally established a school where in the past 32 years 10,000 boys and girls have been taught, not only from books how to use their minds, but by example how to use their hands in manual labor.

Skilled in Arts and Sports

It was not peach blossom time when I was in Georgia, nor even dogwood and crabapple season, so that I missed the beauty which spreads over fields and along roadsides. But I looked at straight rows of pecan trees stretching as far as the eye can see, groves which modern business women are managing. I heard the soft southern accents slurring "Miss Bessie," and "Miss Mary Lou," and "Miss Emmy Jane," as business women told me of the accomplishments of their number, of Gladys Hansen, who was E. H. Soborn's leading woman, of Alexa Stirling (Mrs. W. G. Fraser), who was three times United States woman's golf champion; of Mona Michael, who originated "poppy day" in memory of Flanders fields.

I waited for a late bus one night at Macon with a distinguished group of business and professional women while Mrs. Viola R. Napier described some of her experiences in her successful campaign for a seat in the Georgia Legislature.

Political precedents are being broken by Georgia women, for in Atlanta I saw Mrs. Mabel Abbott MacNeill, reflected Fulton county treasurer in the last poll with more votes than all her opponents put together.

Held Back by Tradition

But the arts always will have their exponents among southern women and today Kathryn and Weaver Dallas of Thomaston, who originated the Rag Bag Alley puppets, are sending out Br'er Rabbit and other figures from their smokehouse studio to delight people in many sections of the State. Weaver writes the stories from southern folklore and with her sister, Kathryn, helps to fashion the little figures.

And even while I was their guest the business and professional women of the State were rejoicing in the news that Caroline Miller, Georgia writer, is to have an English publication of her recent successful novel, "Lamb in His Bosom."

It was in Augusta one day that a professional woman remarked, "It is tradition that has held back Georgia women. But we have made more advance in the last five years than in all the preceding generations." But it was an Atlanta woman who answered my question as to how it is that southern women have broken from their traditional place of camellias to wage successful battle in the fields of business and the professions. "It is," she said, "because southern women never know when they are beaten and therefore they never are defeated."

Theaters

Miss Cornell Returns

Ending a long tour which has covered the entire country, Miss Katharine Cornell brought Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" back to Boston last night for four performances at the Boston Opera House.

A very large audience warmly welcomed the new opportunity of seeing this admirable production of an excellent play, in which Miss Cornell gives probably the finest performance of her career.

There have been many changes in the cast since the first Boston performances more than two years ago. Mr. Charles Waldron still impersonates the monstrous Edward Moulton-Barrett, and Miss Brenda Forbes the maid with the peculiar method of locomotion. And Flush still plays Flush, to the apparent delight of large sections of the audience.

The most conspicuous of the substitutions is that of Mr. Basil Rathbone for Mr. Brian Aherne as Robert Browning. Mr. Rathbone, an excellent actor, does well by the part, but he by no means conveys the electric shock which it should communicate. Miss Helen Walpole is an attractive and a sufficiently impulsive Henrietta, and Miss Margot Stevenson makes an appropriately sly baggage of Bella.

There was some evidence of cutting corners last night, but on the whole the production deserves the

Contribute to Georgia's Renown



performance went with a nautical swing. Honors went to Mr. Allen Waterous, who looked every inch an "officer and a gentleman" as Capt. Corcoran, his fine voice doing full justice to such numbers as "Fair Moon," the duet with Buttercup, "Things Are Seldom What They Seem," and the Bell Trio. The female characters, Josephine and Little Buttercup, were in the adequate hands, respectively, of Miss Vivian Hart and Miss Vera Ross. Mr. Roy Cropper made a most presentable Ralph Rackstraw, his light tenor calling forth loud applause in his several numbers. Mr. William Danforth was cast as Dick Deadeye. Mr. William Danforth was as usual Mr. William Danforth. His make-up was unnecessarily grotesque and repulsive. Hats off again to the admirable chorus. We had almost forgotten to mention Mr. Frank Moulian's admirable presentation of Sir Joseph Porter. Most things he touches he adorns, and his Sir Joseph is no exception. E. B.

Their Activities Cover Wide Field

Upper Left—Miss Stella Akin, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. Upper Right—Miss Alexa Stirling (Mrs. W. G. Fraser), Golf Champion. Left Center—Mrs. Corra Harris, Author and Pulitzer Prize Winner. Right Center—Mrs. Corra Harris, Author. Lower Left—Miss Martha Berry, Founder of Famous School for Children in the Mountains.

generous support it seems destined to enjoy during its brief stay. Miss Cornell will revive the play in New York on Jan. 21 next. L. A. S.

Double Bill

The drawback to being a seasoned theatergoer, especially one who can go back to the eventful days of the D'Oyley company at the London Savoy theater, is that he is apt to be too much bound by tradition—but without tradition one might as well take away Gilbert and Sullivan. The old theatergoer is apt to make comparisons and as a certain lady once remarked, "comparisons are odorous." These remarks are called forth by the performance last night of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," and "H. M. S. Pinafore," at the Shubert.

The company's presentation of "Trial by Jury" was a veritable burlesque, marked by abundant buffoonery. It could only be compared to a jazz orchestra's rendering of Handel's "Largo." It was conceived in the spirit of broadest farce, the plaintiff for instance drinking out of a gigantic waterjug, and sticking feathers in the judge's wig.



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... I'm not complaining! I'm not nagging! ... I'm just telling you! ... I want \$4.50 and I want it now!

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The pair that draws a full house every time

Drake's handy layer CAKE

With red, ripe strawberries—either crushed for a sauce, drenched in cream or nestling in a luscious shortcake. A grand dessert for tomorrow's dinner!

Millen-Faber Trial

In Conclusion

Closing of the State's final argument today brought the trial of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber to within a matter of hours of its conclusion. With Judge Nelson P. Brown's charge to the jury about to begin it was expected shortly after the noon hour that the case will be turned over to the jury men some time late this afternoon.

Mr. William R. Scharton, attorney for Faber, who with the Millen brothers is charged with the murder of a policeman during the Needham Trust Company holdup, ended his plea to the jury this morning, summarizing evidence which he contended showed his client to be insane. He and Mr. George S. Harvey, Millen counsel, pointed out that even should the defendants be found not guilty, they would not be freed but would be committed to an insane hospital, probably for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor, in his argument, quoted the United States Supreme Court in calling to the attention of the jury the "suspicious nature" of an insanity in such cases. The high court, he said, noted that such a plea "is a last resort." He declared the defendants had failed to prove any mental disease making them irresponsible for their acts, and pointed out what he termed inconsistencies in the evidence.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday; gentle east and southeast winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer in north and west portions tonight and in interior Saturday.

Far Other New England States: Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over north portion and gentle to moderate east or southeast winds over the south portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

Station	6 A.	9 A.	12 M.	3 P.	6 P.	9 P.
Boston	59	68	78	84	84	84
Barnstable	70	84	84	84	84	84
Chicago	64	74	84	84	84	84
Denver	48	78	84	84	84	84
Helena, Mont.	40	48	58	68	78	84
Jacksonville	80	88	94	94	94	94
Kansas City	50	60	70	80	84	84
Los Angeles	58	70	80	84	84	84
Miami, Fla.	80	80	80	80	80	80

A—9 a. m. June 8.
B—Maximum June 7.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:36 p. m., Saturday 10:16 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 6.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m.

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Rain Drums Dance of Dollars On Sun-Baked Soil in West

Downpour in North Dakota Worth \$50,000,000;
Corn, Forage and Gardens Lush Again, but
Wheat Loss Is Irreparable

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8 (P)—Rain drummed a dance of dollars on the sun-baked farm lands of the Northwest today.

Worth \$50,000,000 by one expert's estimate in North Dakota alone, the steady downpour flooded fields in nearly every section of the drought-stricken states of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace conferred here today with drought relief directors and announced that despite the break in the drought the Federal Government will continue its relief program. The plan contemplates supplying 30,000,000 bushels of seed to Northwest farmers for next year.

Plans for such a seed distribution were presented by state and regional relief directors to Mr. Wallace, who said he was "highly favorable" to it.

Flood conditions prevailed today in many sections where a barren crust soil existed a week ago. Torrents of water swirled down ordinarily dry stream beds, carrying away bridges and uprooting railroad tracks. Tornado winds accompanied the deluge in southwestern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota.

Greatest beneficiaries of the rain were pastures, corn and garden crops, agricultural leaders said. Most small grains are beyond redemption, but prospects of fine yields of potatoes, corn, alfalfa and forage have been increased immeasurably by the rain, they said.

Extent and importance of rain relief given blighted regions since Sunday has not been fully determined but crop experts generally were convinced conditions, although still acute, can get no worse. Wheat, they said, benefited little, as destructive damage already had been done. Corn, small grain crops that mature later than wheat, forage plants

and pastures, however, were virtually saved from total destruction by timely rains. Harvests, however, would be cut materially, experts said. Loss of livestock, much of which was sold hurriedly because of food shortage while market demands slumped, was great.

Typical of the outlook in the Northwest was a statement of Mr. Paul Kirk, St. Paul federal crop estimator, who said general rain in Montana and western part of the Dakotas might insure some crops in that area.

In Montana the long-standing devastating drought seemed broken, with the western two-thirds of the State drenched by an almost steady fall of rain since June 1.

Illinois' crops lay wilted in many fields and Gov. Henry Horner asked for \$1,750,000 relief money from the Government. Chinch bugs also have wrought havoc on small grains. Pasture has been depleted.

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Roosevelt Declares His Policies Do Not Crush Private Initiative

Homesteaders of Reedsville Feel They Are Chosen People For Guidance of Rural America

Anxiously Await Word to Move Into New Homes;
Bouquet of Onions and Radishes Given
to Mrs. Roosevelt on Recent Visit

REEDSVILLE, W. Va., June 8.—Though there are many "ifs" tied up with the success of the federal subsistence homestead experiment here, there is no doubt that the 50 homesteaders earnestly believe they are the chosen people to start rural America on a new road of living. The homesteaders are about to move into their picturesque valley cottages after delays of several months. The project is costing the Government more than was planned. Houses bought partly made had to be remodeled because of unsuitability. The land had been tilled for drainage. Their factory appropriation is still held up by Congress.

Moved by Fervor
But the overwhelmingly redeeming feature visible to anyone who comes here that changes the whole picture is the expression on the men's faces who have been chosen to take part in the experiment. Mr. Bernard Baruch, industrialist, who accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt on a visit here yesterday, described it as the "most remarkable group he had ever seen. They are moved by a great fervor," he said. "This gentleman (Mrs. Roosevelt) has given them a great chance and they are going to try their best to make it succeed."

Seated on rows of homemade benches the homesteaders held one of their town meetings that made one think back to colonial days in New England. Their faces were inspired. Open-mouthed, they listened to the words of the President's wife, never taking their eyes from her. The men's eyes shone in contrast to their weather-beaten skins and clothes. Women, in clean gingham,

carried babies in their arms. Children hung around the fringes. "Andy" Goldstrom, president of the Homesteaders Club, told his friends that the "great Jehovah" had sent the President's wife to them. When the question time arrived, one homesteader wanted to know when they were going to move in. "We're getting a little homestead for those houses," he told her. Another came forward to present her the "first fruits" of the homestead farms—a large bunch of spring onions and radishes. When Mrs. Roosevelt told him "the President just adores onions," they all laughed.

Contracts Signed
Defending for the unexpected cost of the Reedsville project, the New Dealers compare it to the first automobile or the first airplane. The overhead is high for an experiment, but the savings can be made on later projects, they say. The last things that have been holding up the actual beginning of the Reedsville project were the electrical contract, signed this week, and the form contract to be signed between the Government and the homesteaders for their land. This reached the Secretary of the Interior's desk for final approval today. The men have been promised that they will be in their new homes in a week or 10 days.

A model cottage, completely furnished, was ready for Mrs. Roosevelt's inspection. The houses impress one as being small, but the number of rooms varies with the size of the family. The early American style furniture was made by unemployed miners under the direction of Miss Nancy Cook, of Mrs. Roosevelt's Vaikill furniture factory, while their wives wove rugs and tapestries.

Fifty Houses Built
Fifty houses now nestle on the rolling slopes. Each has a barn, painted white like the house. The homesteaders, carefully selected from a large group of unemployed coal miners for their character and previous agriculture experience, will buy their homes over a 20-year period. The houses and land will cost them from \$3500 to \$4250. This cash will be furnished from work in the factory to be set up at the site and from the handicraft industries to be carried on in the tall-pillared community house which has just been completed.



© Hileman
"The Extent of the Usefulness of Our Great Natural Inheritance of Land and Water Depends on Our Mastery of It,"—From President Roosevelt to Congress.

Motion Pictures

Novelties and Revivals
Novelties ushered in yesterday the revival series at the Fine Arts Theater, where the liting "Der Kongress Tanzt" will hold forth for four days and the charming "Sous les Toits de Paris" for the following two. In the amateur field, the latest production of the Boston Cinematheque Club, "Valiant Dust" shows progress in story element and benefit of foreign film influence. It was run off on a special machine for the 9 o'clock showing last evening, and could well be incorporated in the week's program.

graphed by Dr. Sibley Watson Jr. and Mr. Melville Webber. The musical score by Mr. Louis Siegel is the better part of the picture. Woodwinds and harps are prominently employed in baroque strain. "It Never Happened," another short subject by the same producers, has satirical intentions which are impaired by a descent to cheapness. In the amateur field, the latest production of the Boston Cinematheque Club, "Valiant Dust" shows progress in story element and benefit of foreign film influence. It was run off on a special machine for the 9 o'clock showing last evening, and could well be incorporated in the week's program.

Lot is highly stylized in a braided beard and headpiece. He looks Assyrian. B. C. His wife and daughter hail straight from Hollywood, 1934, with no trace of realism in their make-up. As dissolving visions of fluttering garments they are more impressive than as people. This exotic concoction is supposed to be the "creation of mood through the medium of photography." Whatever the mood may be, it lacks unity and cohesion. The film was written, directed and photographed by Dr. Sibley Watson Jr. and Mr. Melville Webber. The musical score by Mr. Louis Siegel is the better part of the picture. Woodwinds and harps are prominently employed in baroque strain.

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President Urges Rights for People Stressing Home, Work and Security

(Continued from Page 1)

munify upon each other. The complexities of great communities and of organized industry make less real these simple means of security. Therefore, we are compelled to employ the active interest of the nation as a whole through government in order to encourage a greater security for each individual who composes it.

With the full cooperation of the Congress we have already made a serious attack upon the problem of housing in our great cities. Millions of dollars have been appropriated for housing projects by federal and local authorities, often with the generous assistance of private owners. The task thus begun must be pursued for many years to come.

There is ample private money for sound housing projects; and the Congress, in a measure now before you, can stimulate the lending of money for the modernization of existing homes and the building of new homes. In pursuing this policy we are working toward the ultimate objective of making it possible for American families to live as Americans should.

In regard to the second factor, economic circumstances and the forces of nature themselves dictate the need of constant thought as to the means by which a wise government may help the necessary readjustment of the population. We cannot fail to act when hundreds of thousands of families live where there is no reasonable prospect of a living in the years to come. This is especially a national problem.

Unlike most of the leading nations of the world, we have so far failed to create a national policy for the development of our land and water resources and for their better use by those people who cannot make a living in their present positions. Only thus can we permanently eliminate many millions of people from the relief rolls on which their names are now found.

Mastery of Resources
The extent of the usefulness of our great natural inheritance of land and water depends on our mastery of it. We are now so organized that science and invention have given us the means of more extensive and effective attacks upon the problems of nature than ever before. We have learned to utilize water power, to reclaim deserts, to re-create forests and to redirect the flow of population. Until recently we have proceeded almost at random, making many mistakes.

There are many illustrations of the necessity for such planning. Some sections of the Northwest and Southwest which formerly existed as grazing land, were spread over with a fair crop of grass. On this land the water table lay a dozen or 20 feet below the surface, and newly-arrived settlers put this land under the plow. Wheat was grown by dry-farming methods.

But in many of these places today the water table under the land has dropped to 50 or 60 feet below the surface and the top soil in dry seasons is blown away like driven snow. Falling rain, in the absence of grass roots, filters through the soil, runs off the surface, or is quickly absorbed into the atmosphere. Many million acres of such land must be restored to grass or trees if we are to prevent a new and man-made Sahara.

At the other extreme, there are regions originally arid, which have been generally irrigated by human engineering. But in some of these places the hungry soil has not only absorbed the water necessary to produce magnificent crops, but so much more water that the water table has now risen to the point of saturation, thereby threatening the future crops upon which many families depend.

Human knowledge is great enough today to give us assurance of success in carrying through the abandonment of many millions of acres for agricultural use and the replacing of these acres with others on which at least a living can be earned.

The rate of speed that we can usefully employ in this attack on impossible social and economic conditions must be determined by businesslike procedure. It would be absurd to undertake too many projects at once or to do a patch of work here and another there without finishing the whole of an individual project.

Obviously, the Government cannot undertake national projects in every one of the 435 congressional districts, nor even in every one of the 48 states. The magnificent conception of national realism and national needs that this Congress has built up has not only set an example of large vision for all time, but has almost consigned to oblivion our ancient habit of pork-barrel legislation; to that we cannot and must not revert.

When the next Congress convenes I hope to be able to present to it a carefully considered national plan, covering the development and the human use of our national resources of land and water over a longer period of years.

In considering the cost of such a program it must be clear to all of us that for many years to come we shall be engaged in the task of rehabilitating many hundreds of thousands of our American families. In so doing we shall be decreasing future costs for the direct relief of destitution.

I hope that it will be possible for the Government to adopt as a clear policy to be carried out over a long period, the appropriation of a large, definite, annual sum so that work may proceed year after year under the urge of temporary expediency, but in pursuance of the well considered rounded objective.

Prepares Social Insurance
The third factor relates to security against the hazards and vicissitudes of life. Fear and worry based on unknown danger contribute to social unrest and economic demoralization. If, as our Constitution tells us, our Federal Government was established among other things "to promote the general welfare" it is our plain duty to provide for that security upon which welfare depends.

Next winter we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance.

This is not an untried experiment. Lessons of experience are available from states, from industries and from many nations of the civilized world. The various types of social insurance are inter-related, and I think it is difficult to attempt to solve them piecemeal.

Hence I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing

factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age. I believe there should be a maximum of cooperation between states and the Federal Government. I believe that the funds necessary to provide this insurance should be raised by contribution rather than by an increase in general taxation.

Above all, I am convinced that social insurance should be national in scope, although the several states should meet at least a large portion of the cost of management, leaving to the Federal Government the responsibility of investing, maintaining and safeguarding the funds constituting the necessary insurance reserves.

I have commenced to make with the greatest care, the necessary actuarial and other studies for the formulation of plans for the consideration of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

These three great objectives—the security of the home, the security of livelihood, the security of social insurance—seem to me, a minimum of the promise that we can offer to the American people. They constitute a right which belongs to every individual and every family willing to work with the essential fulfillment of measures already taken toward relief, recovery and reconstruction.

Unscrupulous Private Initiative
This seeking for a greater measure of welfare and happiness does not indicate a change in values. It is rather a return to values lost in the course of our economic development and expansion.

Ample scope is left for the exercise of private initiative. In fact, in the process of recovery, I am greatly hoping to see repeated promises that private investment and private initiative to relieve the Government in the immediate future of much of the burden it has assumed will be fulfilled. We have not imposed undue restrictions on the essential fulfillment of measures already taken toward relief, recovery and reconstruction.

We have sought rather to enable certain aspects of business to regain the confidence of the public. We have sought to put forward the rule of fair play in finance and industry.

It is true that there are a few among us who would still go back. These few offer no substitute for the gains already made, nor any hope for making future gains for human happiness. They loudly assert that individual liberty is being restricted by Government, but when they are asked what individual liberties they have lost, they are put to it to answer.

We must dedicate ourselves anew to a recovery of the old and sacred possessive rights for which mankind has constantly struggled—homes, livelihood, and individual security. The road to these values is the way of progress. Neither you nor I will rest content until we have done our utmost to move further on that road.

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"Goodbye Bootleggers" Say Sinclair Dealers
The American Automobile Association recently bought motor oil in 100 service stations in a large city and found this: In 40 cases the investigators were given a diluted or inferior oil. In 79 cases they got the wrong grade was substituted.

SINCLAIR MOTOR OIL
The conditions discovered by the Automobile Association do not exist when you stop at a Sinclair station. Here you will find Sinclair Motor Oil in a Tamper-Proof Can. Each can is sealed extra measure. Each can is clearly marked with the name and grade of the oil. And the cans are opened and destroyed before your very eyes. There is absolutely no chance for substitution. Play safe. Stop at the nearest Sinclair station and ask for either Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil or Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil.

Summer Clothes Are Picturesque

By Elene Foster
is Fashion Correspondent of
Christian Science Monitor

Noncrushable Materials

mer holiday. In fact, a linen suit

Cook in double-boiler
cup quick-cooking tapioca
teaspoon salt
cups boiling water, until the
tapioca has absorbed the water.
Add
b. rhubarb cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pieces
up sugar
teaspoon soda
tablespoon honey. Cook until the
tapioca is transparent and the
rhubarb soft.
(Mrs.) B. N. W., Boston, Mass.

**OLD DUTCH is different..and
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Doesn't Scratch

CUDAHY

N. LaSalle St. 64 Macanley Ave. 101 St. John St.
Chicago, Ill. Toronto, Ont., Canada London, E. C. 1, Eng.



A black and white line drawing of a woman standing in profile, facing right. She is wearing a long, light-colored coat with a dark belt, a dark beret, and dark gloves. She is holding a dark bag or suitcase in her left hand. The drawing is simple and stylized, with some hatching for shading.

Smart Beach Costumes

A smart bathing costume is a necessity to almost every vacationist, for the sun in the country there is nearly always a little place, a "resort," a "place." All sorts of picturesque costumes will adorn the beaches this summer taking the place of the hitherto ubiquitous pajama. A mortar-board cap (shade of the college graduate who has worked so strenuously to achieve the honor of wearing this classic headgear!) made of plaid red and yellow gingham. If you are a male, and at a beach where the boys can be tilted sunward to prove the eyes, is a creation of Dilkusha. Mme. Schiaparelli adds to the gaiety of the "place" with a wide-brimmed hat of

Loose swagger coats of white Turkish toweling with shorts of the same material worn with bright red, blue or green bathing suits make practical and economical bathing costumes, and with a big hat, sandals and beach bag of the bright color are very smart as well. Shorts and the divided skirt have almost entirely replaced the wrap-around skirt.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New cabbage is one of the most versatile of vegetables for salad making, as it may form the base for a variety limited only by other ingredients available at the moment. Shredded very fine with sufficient mayonnaise added to hold the mass together, it is ready to serve, especially as a garnish to sandwiches or cold meats. It may be grated or shredded and mixed with sliced cucumber and tomato, each cup (packed solid) add one-half cup of assorted fresh vegetables in whatever assortment desired, such as finely grated fresh carrots, finely chopped celery and diced green pepper. If the carrots are not used, a canned pimiento may be added for color and flavor.

And I must squeeze in a word about the new collapsible hats. Worth has them in the form of a square-crowned beret, made of organdie, which can be folded and put in the pocket or tucked into the belt, and Agnes has big ones with a wide straw brim and a collapsible crown of jersey which can be packed flat in the bottom of the suit-case.

From Our Readers

For Removing Wax From Jellies
When sealing jellies with paraffin, if a small piece of string is pressed into the paraffin before it hardens it will make a convenient handle for removing the paraffin when the jelly is to be used.
(Mrs.) H. C. B., Washington.

Canned pineapple offers many choices of arrangement and novelty. The simplest consists of a slice of pineapple with a generous ball of cream cheese in the center, mayonnaise at the edge of the lettuce bed. To give color contrast, arrange slices of pimiento cut in the shape of poinsettia leaves radiating from the cheese center; or place a slice of green pepper in the pineapple, green pepper rings filled with mayonnaise in the center. A more unusual, but equally simple to prepare combination is that made by putting a slice of pineapple into a bowl and adding a small amount of cream cheese radiating from the center of the plate with cooked whole prunes, pitted and over-topped with cream cheese or cottage cheese between the spokes of pineapple. A more elaborate filling is a mound of mayonnaise and may even have a walnut half or piece of cherry topping it. Or, the prunes

There is one salad that never fails to appeal and that is the head lettuce with Thousand Island dressing. Over a crisp wedge of lettuce—generally a quarter or a sixth of a head—depends upon the size of the party, generous helping of dressing made in fifty time by combining equal parts of mayonnaise and chili sauce. To embellish this salad, one may garnish with slices of tomato, sliced cucumber, sliced avocado, Bermuda onion, or radish roses. These are easily made by cutting the skin away from the white center of the radish in very thin parings almost to the stem. After they have been in the water in the refrigerator for a time, the petals curl back toward the short stems, which have been left on for handles. The Thousand Island dressing may be stepped-up with a chopped hard-boiled egg, sliced pickles and olives or any other ingredient if desired.

Thus, we see that by considering any one ingredient as a base we may make an endless variety of salads.

These articles will be based largely upon interviews with women who have become successful managers of cafeterias, supervisors of industrial lunch rooms, or owners of food purveying establishments, some of them nationally famous. Miss Young, who is director of the well-known New England Kitchen, has discussed with them their experiences, their opportunities, their methods. As a result, these articles contain a great deal of practical and useful information, not only to those now engaged in the field but also to those who would like to enter it.

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have just opened our little camp on an inland river. As we sat at supper on the broad porch the first evening of our arrival, a catbird perched himself on the low roof of a shed almost within our reach, and began his saucy series of questions, remarks and imitations. We looked at each other and simply said, "There he is!"

Home sounds are built into memory by long association and great patience and love. They surround only "homes that ought to be," as expressed by Martha Haskell Clark:

Oh God of little homes, and tolling hands,
Give us the ears to hear, the eyes to see,
The patience and the love that understands,
To help us build our homes that ought to be.

HIGH TEST SAFETY PACKAGE

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 Opens Clogged Drains.
 Keeps Drains Open. 
AT ALL GROCERS

Good cooks know that the way to flavor perfection is through the use of Burnett's Pure Extracts. Always pure, always uniform, these tried and true extracts are so good at cooking, bring out the very best in all the other ingredients you use. Try Burnett's Pure Vanilla in your next dessert recipe, and notice its delicate goodness. Comes in the sturdy bottle of amber glass that protects flavor from robbing light rays and won't tip over on your shelves.

Send 10c, a Burnett carton top or package insert for your copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts," a little recipe book full of new dessert ideas.

"I judge we have purchased these goods for twenty years and there has been no fault to be found, but on the contrary, great merit.

"Because of this I was most pleased to read your advertisement in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

If you have used Pequot sheets and found them smooth, white, and long-wearing—won't you pass the good word along, too? Your own experience is a far more convincing thing than all the words we can write.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

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(Pronounced "Pe-quait")

Sheets and Pillow Cases





PROVED TO WEAR LONGER

To get lovely soft French
Laundered effects in all
your iron . . . no trick at all

Just see and feel the amazing difference in your ironings when you change from the boiler and detergent to just one starch — quick Elastic. It's that pulverized, complete starching and ironing mixture thousands are talking about. No stickings. No scorching. Wonderfully penetrating. It restores elasticity and that fresh new look and feel to things. Your iron fairly glides.

THANK YOU-----

THE HUBINGER CO., No. 849,
Keokuk, Ia.

Your free sample of QUICK ELASTIC,
please, and "That Wonderful Way to
Hot Starch."

which protrudes over the top to show the bright red lusciousness. The tropical banana offers pos-

The Home Forum

"Words, Words, Words"

WE CANNOT all be so verbally arrogant as Humpty Dumpty, boasting: "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." The poet, the artist in words may yet, while using them in perfect order, with full perception of and respect for the individuality of each, compel them to express whatsoever he will.

It is, indeed, this power of allying words in relations so fresh, arresting and telling as to form memorable phrases which enriches and vitalizes language and gives us literature. It is the secret of the poets who, out of simplest words, weave lovely patterns. Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Blake, Burns, Byron, Yeats and all that goodly company possessed this gift, employing for the most part the simplest words, yet touching them with some magic which endows with fresh beauty; although to attempt to analyze, to pry into the secret of their beauty and rhythm is as futile as prying into the heart of a rose, or pulling its petals to pieces in order to find the secret of its loveliness and fragrance. It cannot be done. The secret is too delicate and elusive, the web too gossamer a weave. As Laurence Binyon wrote:

"But words, ah, words, who can tell what they are made of, Or how inscrutably shaped to color and bloom?"

Like the great poets, so, too, the great essayists and orators have had this power of selecting words, of shaping phrases which catch the imagination, linger in the memory. The translators of the magnificent James I version of the Bible possessed it in superlative degree and transmitted to us lines of matchless beauty, brief simple phrases rounded as a crystal sphere, musical as the round and noble note that drops from a perfect bell. "By clear shining after rain," "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," "terrible as an army with banners," "the voice of doves, tabernacle upon their breasts." There is sorrow on the sea; it cannot be quiet—the Bible poets abound in such phrases, rich, lovely, powerful, composed of the simplest words arranged in the simplest ways.

Statesmen and leaders also at times forge some terse and telling phrases, such as Nelson's: "England expects every man to do his duty," the famous "peace with honor," or Napoleon's reminder to his troops in Egypt that "twenty centuries" of history looked down upon them; for, as a prominent statesman put it: "Every once in a while someone catches words out of the air and gives a nation an inspiration." The writers of modern advertising,

the inventors of business slogans, at times manifest in marked degree this capacity for setting words in arresting relations, attaining results which are spontaneous in effect, slick, pat and perfect; and, while a Plautus may search long and painfully for the *mot juste*, the right, inevitable word to satisfy his artist-sense, this verbal precision and felicity is sometimes the effortless achievement of simplicity and of an observant eye allied to a genuine feeling and native wit. Proof of this may be found in the speech of such peasants and country folk as have escaped too much conventional schooling or contact with the outer world, and thus retain a keen, original, powerful and picturesque phraseology.

Of such are the moorland folk of Devonshire, the daisies of the north, the western Irish whose expression J. M. Synge so finely rendered, the mountain folk of Kentucky who still, according to the testimony of those who have lived among them, possess a terse, vigorous phraseology in which is perpetuated much of the old noble Elizabethan speech. It is on the lips of such as these that words find fresh vigor and richness; and while the schools are too often staid and sophisticated native expression to pale and stereotyped forms, and fashion-imposing tedious reiterations which, enjoying a momentary vogue, limit expression to few and hackneyed words until they become trite and threadbare.

It was a country gardener who, to describe a man of energy, used the phrase "a bull-rush man"; and a peasant woman who rushed in to announce the 1918 armistice in words worthy of an ancient herald—"The kings and emperors are fallen from their thrones and have cast down their crowns and fled away, and the war is over and our men are coming home."

Children, also, often possess this faculty of vivid expression. Here I am not thinking of the child reputed to say "clever things," but of the simple, direct expression of one who weaves into his talk the new words he hears; and, having no stereotyped phrases or conventional prejudices in the matter, often does so with striking freshness and force. In lovely and endearing ways, he expresses his fresh and vivid impressions of the world around him, or finds expression for his feelings and affections in sweet phrases of the kind which, to use Maurice Hewlett's felicitous expression, "stroke the heart."

Consider, for instance, these few phrases noted at random by the mother of a little boy: "You are a golden woman"; "What a word to fall from your flower mouth"; "It is more joyful for men when you are here"; "Please quicken yourself"; "It was beautiful in the mountains and there was much shining snow"; "I shall travel a long way, to the end of the world and beyond the end of the world." In each of these spontaneous and unconscious sayings, one is struck by the way in which the simplest expressions are rendered fresh, forceful and at times lovely by the ingenious use of perfectly correct and legitimate, but slightly unaccustomed, words or combinations of words.

Such freshness and directness of expression is characteristic in greater or less degree of many children, but too often they lose it with the passing years. They read many books and, influenced by these, they lose the individuality of expression. They pass under the control and criticism of those who are worthy, well-informed, but conventional. Thus they come to write and speak according to classroom and textbook standards; they parse words, do exercises in analysis, and the quaint, vivid phrases seldom or never any longer spring to their tongues.

Let us be thankful that there are always exceptions. Some, even if they lay it aside temporarily, never wholly lose that gay, intimate and forceful sense of words. Although they may not emulate Humpty Dumpty in making words mean what they arbitrarily mean, they yet place them with a mastery force and sweetness and wit where and in what relation they please. They vary them, not overworking any individual words, but drawing upon the wide resources, the immense reserves in the linguistic storehouse; they respect them, taking pains to discern their true meanings and values. If they are the poets, the wits, the great artists in words, they may do this so superbly that their sayings delight a world and are transmitted from generation to generation.

We cannot, it is true, all hope to achieve this; but surely we may all, if we care to, rise immeasurably higher than we customarily do in our use and treatment of language. We may draw upon our verbal resources; be more selective, accurate and varied; discard clichés; enrich our speech and enlarge our power of expression by using a wider range of words and with a deeper and more sensitive understanding of their meaning. Thus, realizing that, we may reveal ourselves to our fellows, express what is best in ourselves and our surroundings, and help to keep alive the noble qualities, the "infinite variety," of that native speech which it is our responsibility to transmit pure and vigorous to the future; while enjoying and worthily using it as a rich and inexhaustible heritage from the past.

D. N. L.

Windows

Friendship entereth not into a man's house Except it be called. It taketh its delight in the chambers thereof, In the galleries it goeth bravely; If it come to a door that is closed, It turneth softly aside. At evening it walketh in the garden of the house, It singeth sweetly at the windows. And anon in a window that was dark There shall appear a light, On the morrow a closed door shall be open.

PETER J. HENRIKSEN HEATON,



Thomas Gainsborough's Portrait of Miss Juliet Mott

WE THINK of Thomas Gainsborough as a great portrait painter of the eighteenth century, one who painted the men and women of the aristocracy and such prominent actresses as Mrs. Siddons. Beautiful young duchesses insisted upon sitting to Gainsborough, with the result that a large number of portraits by his hand still exist. His reputation was established during several years of residence at Bath, then the fashionable watering-place in England. His popularity was so great, in fact, that he had as many portrait commissions as he could execute for many years; and when, finally, he went to London and became one of the founding members of the Royal Academy, he was made court painter.

Of these portraits many are superb, and not a few quite trivial; for he could not always force himself to work at his best on an uninteresting subject, regardless of rank or title—indeed the most negligible of his pictures known to me is a portrait head of Queen Caroline! He always claimed that he enjoyed painting landscapes more than portraits, and had a curious way of painting them entirely from memory with the aid of little models arranged on a table from bits of stone, clay, twigs and small plants with scraps of looking-glass for water. It is not to be wondered at that his landscapes were not realistic, but none of the landscapes of those days had much of realism. Although they were very charming, he sold few of them.

Most art-lovers are familiar with Gainsborough's dramatic and highly finished portrait of Mrs. Siddons; but not so many know his portraits of children, which have a quality of directness and sweet sincerity that many of the more pretentious sitters lack. The portraits of his young daughters, now in the National Gallery in London, are conspicuously successful examples of the type.

The picture here illustrated, a portrait of "Miss Juliet Mott aged twelve years," is of the same fine type, and has been loaned by Mrs. J. Horace Harding to the Century of Progress art exhibition for 1934, at the Art Institute of Chicago. It was painted in 1766, at Bath, and was presented in gratitude by the artist to the child's father, who had taken care of him during a serious illness while on a visit to the Mott household.

taught, a noted scholar of Oriental languages.

This child's portrait from its very directness, explains the varying quality of Gainsborough's work; for his impatience with silly and bombastic sitters could never be concealed, and the sincerity of an unsophisticated subject never failed to appeal to him.

CHARLES FAIRBANKS KELLEY.

English June

(To Neville Jones, Canadian schoolboy.)

On such June days did Shakespeare go to school, Dragging unwilling feet Along the cobbled street, Or play the truant to his master's rule.

Hearing the vagrant cuckoo give a shout And did a crabbéd pedagogue, dark clad, Lay up a rod for such an idle lad?

"Will Shakespeare be no scholar, hates his book, And badly holds his pen; A little lazy boy, we cannot look For Shakespeare writ with Stratford's famous men."

What did Will care? He left the gabled town And, rambling on, had speech with churl and clown; Saw ladies and ladies pass, Lover and lass;

Watched Toby Belch and Andrew Aguecheek, Or Benedict ride by, His Beatrice still to seek.

The chaffinch with a cataract of song To woodland pathways lures his feet along, By brambled brake where some time later he

Saw Bottom's company. Behind a beechen bough he thinks he hears A mocking voice, sees face with goblin ears;

He knows his comrade Puck who finds delight In ancient gossip's fright.

Together through the woods they creep; Parting the branches, each enchanted stands, Peering beneath his hands, For in a glade beneath a spray of rose

Titania lies asleep. So the June day he wanders up and down His flower-dight native land, Till the sun sets on sleepy Stratford town, But Mother England leads him by the hand,

Calls him her dearest son, her favorite boy, Whose fame shall be her crown. He only knows that whippings follow joy;

So with his dusty shoes, his crumpled hose, The little Shakespeare goes At dusk to Stratford town.

—WHITFORD M. LETTS, in *Queen's Quarterly*.

Verser "de l'huile et du vin"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'EPOQUE de Jésus-Christ, les Juifs n'avaient pas de relations avec les Samaritains, bien que ces derniers partageaient dans une certaine mesure les croyances religieuses des Juifs. Ce fait donne une signification toute particulière au choix du Maître, qui dans une de ses paraboles les mieux connues, prit un Samaritain comme personnage principal, en réponse à cette question d'un docteur de la loi: "Qui est mon prochain?"

D'après le récit biblique, le bon Samaritain, apercevant un voyageur qui avait été blessé et dépourvu par des brigands, "s'approcha et banda ses plaies, en y versant de l'huile et du vin; puis il le mit sur sa propre monture, le mena à une hôtellerie et prit soin de lui." Comparant cet acte de miséricorde avec l'indifférence du sacrificateur et du lévite qui avaient vu ce malheureux et passé outre, Jésus demanda: "Lequel de ces trois te paraît avoir été le prochain de celui qui était tombé entre les mains des brigands?" "C'est celui qui a exercé la miséricorde envers lui," répondit le docteur de la loi; sur quoi Jésus lui donna cet ordre: "Va, et fais de même."

La description du traitement accordé à celui qui souffrait est peut-être, du point de vue de la Science Chrétienne, un des aspects les plus intéressants de cette belle histoire. Le bienfaiteur, s'approchant du malheureux blessé, "banda ses plaies, en y versant de l'huile et du vin." Or dans *Science and Health* avec la *Clef des Ecritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons à la page 598 une définition de "vin" qui contient ceci: "Inspiration; compréhension; et à la page 592, le mot 'huile' est défini en ces termes: 'Consécration; charité; douceur; prière; inspiration céleste'."

Quelles que soient la position, la classe ou la profession de celui qui a besoin de secours, n'est-ce pas en utilisant d'une manière intelligente des qualités célestes telles que la douceur, la compréhension, l'inspiration, qu'on peut le mieux remédier à ses maux? L'humanité souffrante a vraiment grand besoin de sentir l'influence curative de la vraie prière et de la consécration; et ce service inappréciable s'accomplit grâce au ministère de la Science Chrétienne. Le disciple est capable de guérir dans la mesure où il se consacre à la Vérité et à l'Amour. La mission du Scientiste Chrétien est assurément la même que celle du bon Samaritain. En aidant à guérir les espoirs défrayés et la résistance matérielle du genre humain accablé sous les coups de l'opiniâtreté, de l'égoïsme, de la propre justice, le message de la Vérité s'applique à suivre ce commandement de Jésus: "Va, et fais de même."

Or qui est notre prochain? Peut-être devons-nous user de miséricorde envers un ami, un étranger, un soldat ennemi. Il n'est pas besoin de faire un détour pour trouver ce prochain. Quelle est notre responsabilité à son égard? Le Maître nous l'indique en ces termes: "Mais un Samaritain, qui était en voyage, arriva près de lui, l'ayant vu, il fut touché de compassion."

Mrs. Eddy, démontrant avec l'erreur et le bien sur le mal, a écrit: "Si nous voulons ouvrir aux malades les portes de leur prison, il nous faudra apprendre d'abord à panser les cœurs brisés" (*Science and Health*, p. 366). Cette affirmation est une mise en garde contre les erreurs du sacrificateur et du lévite. Le conseil que Mrs. Eddy donne ensuite est pleinement d'accord avec la morale

de la parabole: "Un mot de tendresse et d'encouragement Chrétien adressé à un malade, une patience compréhensive à l'égard de ses craintes et l'effacement de celles-ci, valent mieux que des hécatombes d'abondantes théories, que des discours empruntés et stéréotypés, et la distribution d'arguments qui ne sont qu'autant de parodies de la vraie Science Chrétienne, embrasée d'Amour divin."

Souffrant de ses blessures, le monde, sans bien s'en rendre compte, soupire après "la vraie Science Chrétienne." La flamme du divin Amour, refaite dans le cœur et la vie des chrétiens sincères, est seule capable d'inspirer les grandes tâches de la réhabilitation spirituelle et de la reconstruction mentale. Compliant sincèrement et loyalement sur cette Science à la fois ancienne et nouvelle, tous peuvent apprendre que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est toujours présent, toujours actif; que par la réflexion spirituelle, il est toujours proche pour sauver les humains des fausses croyances telles que le fatalisme ou la destruction, et pour guérir ces erreurs. Dieu est la Vie, et l'homme refaite Dieu en vivant d'une manière pure, spirituelle. Dieu étant Vérité, son image et sa ressemblance est à jamais sincère, véritable. Dieu est Amour; aussi l'homme, idée infinie de l'Amour, est-il entièrement aimable, aimant, digne d'être aimé. Ainsi nous comprenons que tous les hommes sont frères.

L'un d'entre nous est-il tombé au bord du chemin, victime des circonstances ou des tentations? Y a-t-il parmi nos connaissances une personne à laquelle nous ne causons plus, par suite d'une offense intentionnelle ou involontaire? Quelqu'un nous a-t-il blessé, et à notre tour, blessons-nous peut-être notre prochain? Arrêtons-nous pour penser sérieusement. Le Samaritain lui-même reflétait la miséricorde, la tendresse, la sagesse, la bienveillance; et pourtant, selon la croyance générale, il n'était pas censé avoir dans son cœur l'intelligence de Dieu, du bien. La Bible nous apprend que le Samaritain "arriva près de lui." En d'autres termes, il adopta pour prendre contact avec celui qui souffrait une base mentale au niveau du problème; puis il effectua sa guérison en appliquant la loi supérieure de l'Amour. C'est ainsi qu'avec une miséricorde sans réserve, le Scientiste Chrétien se met en devoir de pratiquer la vérité qui guérit; et quelle récompense pour lui de pouvoir prouver que son unité spirituelle avec Dieu est indissoluble!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à la Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Pouring in oil and wine"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE time of Christ Jesus the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans, although the Samaritans held partly the same religious beliefs as the Jews. It is therefore the more significant that the Master should have selected a Samaritan as the chief character for his well-known parable given in answer to the lawyer's question, "Who is my neighbor?"

We read that the good Samaritan, finding the traveler who had been wounded and robbed, "went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him." Contrasting this act of mercy with the neglect of the priest and the Levite who had passed by the unfortunate one, Jesus asked, "Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves?" And the answer, "He that showed mercy on him," elicited the injunction, "Go, and do thou likewise."

Perhaps no phase of this beautiful story is more interesting from the standpoint of Christian Science than the description of the treatment given the sufferer. His benefactor "bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine." Turning to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (pp. 598, 592), we find "wine" defined in part as "inspiration; understanding"; and the word "oil" as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration."

Regardless of the standing, class, or following of one seeking help, how better could any situation be met than through the intelligent utilization of such heavenly qualities as gentleness, understanding, and inspiration? To feel the healing benefit of true prayer and consecration is indeed the vital need of suffering humanity, and through the ministrations of Christian Science this priceless service is rendered. The degree of one's consecration to Truth and Love determines the extent of one's healing ability. Assuredly, the mission of the Christian Scientist is that of the good Samaritan. In helping to heal the deferred hope and the material resistance of mankind, gravitating downward under the wounds of self-will, self-love, and self-righteousness, the messenger of Truth is heeding the command of Jesus, "Go, and do thou likewise."

And who is our neighbor? Perhaps we must show mercy to a friend, a stranger, or a so-called enemy. One need not turn aside to find him. And what is our responsibility as neighbor? Even that which our Master indicated when he said, "But a certain

Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him."

Mrs. Eddy, wise in her demonstration of Truth over error and good over evil, has said: "If we would open their prison doors for the sick, we must first learn to bind up the broken-hearted" (*Science and Health*, p. 366). This statement is a clear warning to avoid the errors of the priest and Levite. And in full accord with the moral of the story is Mrs. Eddy's further counsel, "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

A wounded world is crying out, albeit unwittingly, for "legitimate Christian Science." The flame of divine Love reflected in the hearts and lives of true Christians is needed to inspire the great tasks of spiritual rehabilitation and mental reconstruction. Relying sincerely and honestly on this new-old Science, all may learn that God, divine Mind, is all-powerful and ever present—ever at hand, through spiritual reflection, to save from and heal the false beliefs of fatalism and destruction. God is Life, and man reflects God in pure, clean, spiritual living. God is Truth, and His image and likeness is forever sincere, genuine, and truthful. God is Love, and Love's infinite idea, man, is wholly lovable, loving, and lovely. Thus we comprehend that all men are neighbors.

Has someone fallen by the wayside, a victim of circumstance or temptation? Does our acquaintance perhaps include one with whom we are not on speaking terms because of a wrong committed intentionally or otherwise? Have we been wounded, and are we in turn wounding others? Let us think deeply for a moment. Even the Samaritan, who, according to popular belief, was not reputed as having the understanding of God, good, in his heart, reflected mercy, tenderness, wisdom, and loving-kindness. He "came where he was." In other words, he met the sufferer on a mental basis level with the problem, and then brought about his healing by applying the higher law of Love. Thus with untempered mercy the Christian Scientist goes forth to practice the truth that heals, and finds adequate recompense in thus proving his indissoluble spiritual oneness with God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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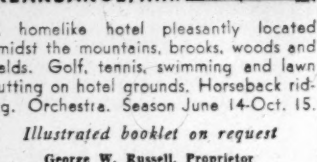
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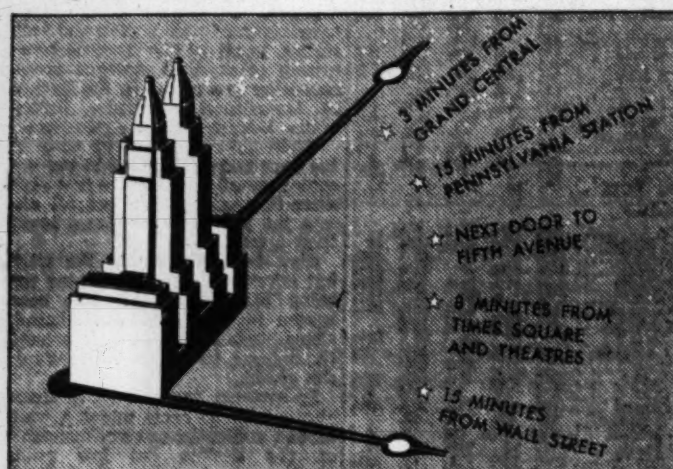
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Financial: News and Comment

Listed Companies
Drawing Up Facts
Required Sept. 1

Hope Control Body Will
Extend Time to July, 1935
—Staffs in Flurry

NEW YORK, June 8 (P)—Legal and accounting staffs of large corporations whose securities are listed on exchanges are in a flurry in preparing to draw up the voluminous information which must be filed with the new Securities Exchange Commission to regulate securities dealings.

Registration statements are due to be filed by Sept. 1, and in view of the enormous amount of work required in interpreting and deciding just what information is required, then of assembling this information in absolutely accurate form, some usually well-informed quarters in Wall Street expect that the new commission will be faced with urgent requests from many quarters to defer the date of filing until July 1, 1935. The commission is empowered to extend the time limit until that date.

Some Firms Fortunate

For corporations of comparatively simple capital structure and of restricted activities, the filing of the information may not prove an extraordinarily onerous task, particularly for those which have in the past made a practice of reporting to the stock exchange in great detail. For far-flung, complicated organizations, however, with involved capital structures embracing several classes of securities, it is expected that thousands of pages of information will be required.

Legal and accounting circles say that much more care than has ever before been exercised will be needed in drawing up this information. While the New York Stock Exchange has been strict, in comparison with other exchanges, in the information required from listed corporations, lawyers say it is one thing to file information with an unofficial organization like the stock exchange, and quite another to file information with a federal regulatory body such as the new Securities and Exchange Commission.

The problem of getting information in form for Sept. 1 is complicated by the fact that the new commission will not be formed until July 1, and the commission is given wide discretion in drawing up its rules and regulations as to the information required.

Information Required

The new law reads that registration applications shall contain "such information, in such detail as the commission may by rules and regulations require with respect to" a long list of subjects, including organization, financial structure, nature of business, terms of security offerings during the preceding three years, remuneration of directors, officers, or directors exceeding \$20,000 per annum, profit-sharing arrangements, service and management contracts, options, balance and profit and loss sheets for three preceding years, and such other statements as the commission may consider necessary.

France Again Cuts
Interest on Bonds

PARIS, June 8 (P)—The Government lowered interest rates on Treasury bonds again yesterday in furtherance of its campaign to aid business with cheaper money.

The rate on Treasury paper issued for periods of three months to a year was fixed at 2.75 per cent, a reduction from 3 per cent, while the national defense bonds were reduced from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent.

Brazil Continues Coffee
Destruction Plan in May

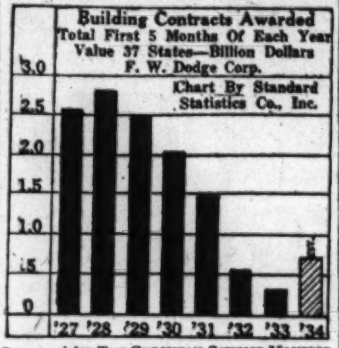
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, June 8.—Evidence that Brazil had again accelerated her coffee destruction program was confirmed by advices to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange which disclosed that during May 1,104,000 bags were burned. During the first four months of the year only 968,000 bags had been destroyed, a sharp decrease from the rate during 1933. Not since November of last year has the monthly total exceeded 1,000,000 bags.

Since the beginning of the destruction plan in June, 1931, 27,914,000 bags have been burned, or otherwise destroyed. Previous advices from Brazil predicted that on July 1, 1934, the start of the crop year, excess stocks in Brazil will have been reduced to a normal figure after four years of effort.

Oregon Interest Rates
On Debts Cut to 5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Ore., June 8.—Interest rates on city, county and school district indebtedness have been reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent through action of the Portland Clearing House Association. The association has requested that the three bodies join and utilize a portion of their interest savings for a campaign to stimulate payment of delinquent taxes.

The city has a current bank debt of less than \$200,000, the county an anticipated warrant peak of more than \$1,000,000, and the school district, a warrant peak of \$300,000.

Building Contract
Awards Decline

BUILDING contract awards are declining from the levels reached earlier this year. It is estimated that the total for May approximated \$120,000,000, compared with \$131,411,800 for April and \$178,354,800 for March.

The aggregate thus far this year nevertheless (including an estimate for the last half of May) is well above that for the like period of either 1932 or 1933, although considerably below normal.

The chart indicates the volume for the first five months of each year since 1926.

House of Morgan
Aims to Continue
Private Banking

Ready to Publish Statement as Soon as Application Accepted

NEW YORK, June 8 (P)—J. P. Morgan & Co. has announced they had made application to the New York State superintendent of banks to continue as private bankers under the state banking laws.

The firm stated an examination of its affairs as of June 1 had been made by the superintendent. In the event of approval of the application, the announcement reads, the company would be prepared to publish its statement whenever the superintendent called for it.

Heretofore, J. P. Morgan & Co. has not been compelled to undergo examination, as a private bank. Under the specifications of the Banking Act of 1933, however, private bankers are required to submit to examination by either the state or federal authorities, or the Federal Reserve Bank, after June 16.

For a long period in the past, the Morgan firm has given figures on its business to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, with the view that the figures would be of assistance to the bank, and especially as a creator of acceptances eligible for rediscount at the bank.

Figures on the firm's deposits and other resources were made public for the first time at the banking investigation in Washington last year.

It was explained at the Morgan firm's offices that the announcement of application to the banking department did not necessarily constitute the last word that might be said as to their plans for after June 16. After that date the firm must choose between private deposit banking or the securities business.

In view of the absence of securities business, however, it has been generally understood in Wall Street that the Morgan firm would continue in the private deposit banking field after June 16, at least for the time being. It has been anticipated that some kind of explanatory statement would be issued by the firm sooner or later.

Cuban Sugar Export
Decreases 23.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVANA, Cuba, June 8.—Cuban exports of sugar since the beginning of the year to June 2 totaled 637,249 long tons, as compared with 838,789 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 199,536 tons, or 23.8 per cent, according to advices received by Lamson & Co.

To the United States there were shipped 417,348 tons as compared with 589,039 tons for the like period in 1933, a decrease of 171,691 tons, or approximately 29 per cent. The shipments to June 2 this year approximated 24.6 per cent of the quota allocated to Cuba by the United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Other destinations, principally United Kingdom, France and Canada, the exports amounted to 219,895 tons, as compared with 247,730 tons shipped during the like period last year, a decrease of 27,835 tons, or approximately 11 per cent.

Sugar stocks in Cuba on June 2 approximated 2,536,000 tons, while on the like date last year 2,743,000 tons were on hand.

Says Argentina Did Not
Hold to Wheat Agreement

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 8 (By U. P.)—Argentina failed to restrict wheat exports for 1933 or new sowings, according to last year's agreement, the newspaper La Prensa comments. Instead, when the 1933 crop exceeded expectations, shipments were authorized surpassing the limit fixed, and new sowings were stimulated, the editorial said, concluding that only executive power can clarify the Argentine position wrapped so far in "mystifying doubt."

Big Corporations
File Pleas Under
Bankruptcy Law

Rush to Reorganize Following President's Signing of Act

NEW YORK, June 8 (P)—A rush to benefit by provisions of the new bankruptcy law followed closely President Roosevelt's signing of the Corporate Bankruptcy Act amending the national bankruptcy law.

One large corporation, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, sought permission to reorganize in a petition filed in Federal Court here yesterday.

Rapid succession applications also were filed by United Cigar Stores of America, Paramount-Public Corporation, Roxy Theaters Corporation and Associated Telephone Utilities Company.

The Corporate Bankruptcy Act is designed to relieve the financial troubles of thousands of corporations. The act will permit reorganization with the consent of a majority of the creditors, under guidance of the courts. It will allow financial compromises in many instances where the majority of creditors have agreed but were balked by minorities.

The act also is intended to obviate long drawn out and expensive receiverships and to bar monopolies by professional receivers.

In all the applications filed yesterday, petition was sought to reorganize under a court-approved plan to which a majority of the holders of claims have agreed. The privilege is sought under Section 77B, Chapter 8, of the Acts of Congress in relation to bankruptcy.

The RKO Corporation, in receivership since Jan. 27, 1933, presented the typical petition, which set forth in part that "the debtor is unable to meet its debts as they mature and desires to effect a plan of reorganization."

Two petitions seeking the same benefit were filed by separate groups in the case of the Paramount-Public Corporation.

The petition of the United Cigar Stores, a New Jersey corporation, which is in bankruptcy, shows a capitalization of 171,357 shares preferred stock at \$100 par and 5,875,000 shares common at \$1 par.

The petition for the Roxy Company was filed by a note holders protective committee.

The application of Associated Telephone, a \$50,000,000 Delaware corporation, explained receivership proceedings had been pending in the Delaware chancery court since April 1, 1933.

RFC Disburses Over
\$5,000,000,000 in
Loans Up to May 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Federal Government has made cash advances through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of \$3,885,868,109 (excluding \$1,390,849,549 disbursed to other Government agencies and for relief of destitution) since the agency began operations on Feb. 2, 1932, to close of business May 31, 1934, according to information made available today. Total disbursements amount to \$2,286,717,658.

Excluding allocations required under the provisions of existing statutes to be made to other Government agencies and for relief of destitution, the corporation has authorized loans and other advances of funds totaling \$5,390,627,414 since it began operations. Of this amount \$458,970,281 was canceled, withdrawn and \$1,035,789,013 remain to the credit of the borrowers.

In addition to the above authorizations, the corporation had conditional agreements, outstanding on May 31, to make loans and other advances of funds to the amount of \$142,323,070. Authorization of these commitments is awaiting compliance with conditions.

Repayments amounting to \$1,440,389,242 have been received (including \$1,425,555—1932 Relief Act). The balance outstanding (excluding allocations to government agencies and for relief of destitution) as of May 31, 1934, aggregates \$2,447,902,422.

Banks and trust companies were the largest class of borrowers. Loans outstanding to 7168 institutions aggregated \$2,026,934,890. Of this amount, \$243,460,059 was canceled or withdrawn, \$202,117,555 remain to the credit of the borrowers, and \$1,581,357,085 has been disbursed in cash, of which \$967,959,623, or 61 per cent, has been repaid. In addition to these authorizations, the corporation has made conditional agreements to loan \$13,601,295 to banks and trust companies.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat
Exports Rise Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, June 8.—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended June 2, totaled 3,319,231 bushels, as compared with 3,188,825 bushels in the previous week and 4,338,194 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 180,752,822 bushels, as compared with 261,083,775 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Increase in Loans
To Brokers and Dealers

WASHINGTON, June 8 (P)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City Federal Reserve member banks amounted to \$997,000,000 during the week ended June 6, representing an increase of \$82,000,000 for the week. The loans for the week ended June 7, 1933, were \$909,000,000.

Bankers Urged to Lend More
Money and to Buy More Bonds

Well-Known Statistician Says Profits Still Possible
Despite Legislative Restrictions—Asserts New
Acts Deflationary, Curtailing Bank Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 8.—The effect of recent Congressional legislation on bank earnings was discussed by Laurence H. Sloan, vice-president of the Standard Statistics Company, New York, in an address before the West Virginia Bankers' Association today.

The speaker urged that bankers exercise their rights as citizens to protest vigorously against legislation which they deem inimical to their interests and to the interests of the country at large, particularly such portions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Regulation Act of 1934, as tend to be deflationary in effect, in that they have restricted and will further restrict the amount of bank credit outstanding. Mr. Sloan said in part:

"The Securities Act of 1933, aimed of course almost entirely at dealers rather than at commercial banks, has definitely tended to limit your profits because it has tended to restrict expansion in the aggregate amount of bank credit outstanding. I take it that the assumption I am here making, namely, that the banking power normally declines as bank credit contracts and normally tends to increase as bank credit expands, is so basic that it needs no proof. I take it also that the assumption that the act has seriously affected the volume of new offerings of securities is another premise which does not call for proof."

Discourages Financing

"Now it would be quite improper for any speaker to even so much as intimate to you that the Securities Act has been the chief factor in delimiting the expansion of bank credit during the past 12 months. There have been many factors at work tending to effect this same result. But what I do claim as incontrovertible fact is that the act demonstrated that always, in the past, expansion in the aggregate of bank credit and expansion in the volume of new security offerings, have gone hand in hand."

"It must also be borne in mind that, the popular misconception notwithstanding, new securities are not purchased out of the savings of the people. They are purchased for the most part with bank credit which is created for that purpose. Thus the restriction in new security offerings which has been occasioned by the Securities Act of 1933, has functioned as a double bar to a general expansion in bank credit."

"Fortunately, the basic truth of these facts has been promptly realized at Washington, with the result that an important modification of last year's Securities Act has been enacted in Congress.

"And what, pray, creates the incentive to buy a new security? Well, certainly not the expectation of a capital gain. It must be, then, the converse: The expectation of a capital gain, vulgarly known as a profit."

Capitalism Rests on Profits

"Reopening of the capital market, restimulation of the capital goods industries, lasting business and financial recovery, all these things depend primarily upon one thing. They depend upon the reestablishment of reasonable profits both in business and in security market operations."

"You cannot throttle profits and

expect the business machine either to function properly or to gather acceleration as it moves along. Capitalism and the lack of profits are the antithesis of one another."

"I make so bold as to suggest that you, as bankers, will be not only furthering your own legitimate business ends, but the larger welfare of the country as a whole, if you unremittently do everything within your power to bring about these two results: First, reestablishment of the utmost ease in the technique of offering good new securities to the public. Second, reestablishment of the profit incentive in the security markets and reestablishment of the profit factor in business itself."

"The National Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is such a tremendous piece of legislation, so far-reaching in its possible consequences, that it would be sheer folly for one to attempt, at this juncture, an estimate of its longer term effects upon the earnings of commercial banks."

"Even at this early moment, however, it is pertinent to raise one vital question, and to seek an answer thereto. Is there anything in the Securities Exchange Act which can be relied upon to appreciably augment the volume of outstanding bank credit during the near term future? To that question I think there is but one answer: No."

"If you do not like these features of these acts, you should say so out loud; say so not softly but vociferously; say so not once or twice but many, many times and over and over again. He who is grasping and understanding of financial, industrial and political conditions in the leading countries of both hemispheres which is little short of uncanny."

Larger Earnings Possible

"But please note particularly that there has been nothing said in the foregoing to indicate, or even to suggest, that a material expansion in bank earning power is not possible during the shorter term and longer term future. At the Standard Statistics Company, we judge such an expansion in profits to be not only possible but relatively easy of achievement, despite the restrictive factors inherent in various types of federal security regulations."

"Naturally, your immediate question is: How? The answer can be almost as brief as the question. In periods of depression, the usual periods of doubt, and almost despair. We see many needless obstructions, sheerly artificial in nature, being thrown into the path of this long term recovery. We believe that recovery would be more rapid were not these obstructions being created, and we protest against them. But nevertheless we do think we see long term recovery in the making. The powerful, majestic forces which are at work are too great to be thwarted permanently."

Perhaps the reply might be made to the example from cotton that human effort accounted for the increase in the cotton crop yield. Hence the real problem, it might be said, was the issue of cooperation versus compulsion. There is a great deal of the argument. Farmers who used abnormal amounts of fertilizer were clearly trying to spoil the crop limitation effort. Even so, the variation in yield is at the mercy of natural, as well as human, forces. This is apparent from the present example of the drought. Yield estimates fell at a terrific rate as the rainless days mounted.

But the AAA still insist that crop control is possible. Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, says that "even the weather can be averaged out." Others will not be so optimistic. For planning must start with the process that comes first in the agricultural cycle, namely, planting. Then the seeds are at the mercy of weather conditions which cannot be planned.

It has always seemed to me that there are ways of trying to put agriculture on a parity with industry besides that of seeking to achieve crop control. One way is along the route of a national tariff system. Industry enjoys protection—that is, it is enabled to maintain a higher price structure by reason of the tariff. Agriculture doesn't. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, in his evidence before congressional committees, has shown quite definitely that he prefers to attack the problem through the tariff.

Last year's experience in the cotton belt gave only a hint of the superior importance of yield over acreage. The farmers had very little money. They could not afford to buy very much fertilizer. If their purchases had not been so small, the results might well have been astonishing. For the potentialities of the soil are truly enormous. Agronomists have given me amazing estimates of

German-Chilean
Treaty Benefits
Both Countries

Chile Exports Nitrates, Copper—Takes Many Items in Return

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 8 (By U. P.)—The German-Chilean trade treaty just ratified here by Chilean Minister Miguel Oruchaga gives most-favored-nation treatment to both countries. Chile gains a market for nitrates and copper, while taking drugs, heavy machinery, electric equipment and railway cars.

Germany will allow 106,000 tons of nitrate free of duty, a fifth set aside for future credits resulting from mutual trade, thus insuring a brisker German export trade. An additional 24,000 tons will be toward paying German firms for further orders of certain goods.

Copper exports, normally 24,000 tons, will also provide exchange for thawing frozen credits, estimated at 30,000,000 marks, as well as imports of merchandise. Ten years may be required to release all the credits under the compensation features of the treaty.

Nuremberg clockwork toys are still supreme in Chile, despite development of home production. German hardware has a price advantage over American competition. Chilean textile factories are equipped with German plant machinery, and more is expected to be used.

Sugar beet refining machinery has been bartered for nitrate, and German firms have almost a monopoly on printing press sales. When the State is in a position to order new rolling stock for the railways, steel coaches and dining cars will come from German works.

German electric stage-lighting equipment, electric furnaces and appliances have found favor, but American radios have flooded the country. Japanese and Soviet electric bulbs have been dumped, at 2.80 pesos compared with 4.30 for cotton and American. A proposed cotton yarn monopoly with a prohibitive duty has been contested. Germany now supplies a large part of these imports.

Commerce Chamber
Disapproves of New
Silver Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, June 8.—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today went on record in opposition to the silver legislation now before Congress. It voted approval of a report, presented by the Committee on Finance and Currency of which Edwin P. Maynard is chairman, which declares that there is no danger of a gold shortage and that the restoration of bi-metalism at the present market ratio would retard national recovery.

Recognizing that the Administration's attitude toward silver legislation is influenced by political considerations, the report urges that no further attempt be made to placate the silver bloc in Congress.

It states that restoration of bi-metalism at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be a "national calamity." The report holds that the purchase of silver bullion by the Government will undermine confidence in the nation's currency and that it is in the interest of world trade and stability that the price of silver should be prevented from excessive fluctuations.

"A rise in price of silver benefits materially neither domestic industry and agriculture nor the foreign trade of the United States," it is added.

The report is signed by every member of the chamber committee: Mr. Maynard, Robert C. Hill, John S. Sall, John C. Traphagen, Walter H. Bennett, James P. Warburg and John W. Prentiss.

Queensland Mines
More Gold in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIISBANE, Queensl., June 8.—Queensland produced more gold and base metals in 1933 than in the previous year. Gold showed an increase in output of 68,734 ounces and in value of \$291,963. The increased value of the production of other metals for the year was \$27,464.

The 1933 production of gold was \$1,997 fine ounces valued at \$390,779, while the value of the total mineral production of the state, including gold, was \$2,103,927—an increase on the previous year's total of \$319,428. Price for gold by the Royal Mint at Melbourne is 28 3/4 s. 1d. an ounce.

The production of minerals last year was greatly helped by the improved output and return for tin. The Mount Isa, silver-lead mine, which was idle for two months through an industrial dispute, had regained its production figures, and each month is showing an improvement.

Says Dominion's Duty
To Subsidize Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, June 8.—There would be no depression in Canada's railway systems if they were not required to contribute to the welfare of the farmers by according them exceptionally low grain freight rates, stated Mr. D. Crombie, chief of transportation, Canadian National Railways, during an address here.

He pointed to the higher grain freight rates in the United States, where the farmers were state aided, and said it was the Government's duty in Canada also to subsidize the farmer.

Finds British Cheerful



Jerome Lewine
President of Commodities Exchange, Inc., New York

English Optimism
Impresses Head of
Commodity Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, June 8.—The optimism of English bankers and industrialists impressed Jerome Lewine, president of Commodities Exchange, Inc., who returned from abroad yesterday. In an interview on board the steamship Conte di Savoia, Mr. Lewine expressed alarm at the war clouds hanging over Europe.

"The fact that England has balanced her budget is largely responsible for the optimism which is in evidence on every hand here," he said. "Leading bankers and industrialists with whom I talked showed greater enthusiasm over the outlook for the future than they have at any time since the war. The English people are spending money freely and many lines of business are showing remarkable improvement."

Mr. Lewine, who is a senior partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of H. Hentz & Co., said that although France still has many problems to be faced, there was a feeling of political calm in evidence. It was in Italy, where he had an audience with Premier Mussolini, that he found the most striking change of any European country he visited.

"The people of Italy are in unity as regards their leadership," he continued. "Due to the great work Mussolini is doing, changes are in evidence on every hand, and it is no exaggeration to say that Italy has been reborn. Mussolini is keeping his finger on the pulse of the world. His finger on the pulse of the world."

Mr. Lewine noted that European bankers were rather amazed at the attitude of the American Government toward Wall Street. He added that while they believed that the United States was well on the road to recovery, "they felt that faster progress was being hampered by the multiplicity of regulations which the Administration is imposing on industry."

Mr. Lewine noted that European bankers were rather amazed at the attitude of the American Government toward Wall Street. He added that while they believed that the United States was well on the road to recovery, "they felt that faster progress was being hampered by the multiplicity of regulations which the Administration is imposing on industry."



If you haven't decided upon your vacation, why not turn for helpful ideas to the advertisements of hotels and resorts in The Christian Science Monitor? They give you concise information of opportunities in all the popular resort sections. They enable you quickly to choose a vacation that includes your favorite recreation and hotels and resorts, the advertisements help you to get utmost that is within your budget. By directing you to reliable enjoyment from your vacation.

A special display of hotel, resort and travel advertising appears each Tuesday and Friday; other advertisements of interest appear daily.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

ALBERT W. HUNKINS
185 Merrimack Street
A WRIST WATCH Makes a
SPLENDID GIFT for
GRADUATION

The Nash Beauty Shoppe
EUGENE—REALISTIC
Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair-Cutting, Dyeing,
Marcel and Finger Waving.
For Appointment Phone 3641
16 MERRIMACK STREET

CARR and DREWETT
4 Kenosia Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK Treads Wear Longer
This Longer Tread Wear Means
Greater Economy, Too

HINGHAM

PLYMOUTH
The best engineered low-priced car.
New low prices in effect June 4 make
Plymouth a more outstanding value than
ever. For demonstration phone
Hingham 1305.

J. A. Bacon, Inc.
At THE HARBOR
Christies—Plymouth Sales and Repair
Expert repairs on all makes.

Dykemans' Drug Store
Tennis Balls, Bathing Caps, Films,
and Other Vacation Needs

BENNER & CO.

Bathing Suits, Shoes and Caps
for Women and Children

HOLYOKE

VOSS Washing Machines \$49.95
THE FASTEST WASHER BUILT
Approved by Good Housekeeping
Washer with the hand-washing method
See this before you buy.

OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
243 MAPLE ST. 913 HAMPDEN ST.
E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Raids H. Armstrong Charles E. Keller

INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

White Shoes
for Spring
\$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.00
CHILD'S
HOLYOKE, MASS.

LAWRENCE

Lily of France
Duo-Sette
\$10.00
#4570—for the tall
full figure.
#4555—for the short
figure—full bust
and straight hip line.

Corset Department
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Walk-Over
Now ready—complete stock
of Men's and Women's all
white and two-tone Sport
Shoes.

WALK-OVER
275 ESSEX STREET
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

Real Estate
and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LIMITED NUMBER
New Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
20% Off Regular Prices
ROSS STORES
Tel. Lex. 1203

SPECIAL SHOWING
Flat Corpe Dresses at \$1.98
BLOUSES—WHITE HATS—BERETS
The Modern Shop
1800 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

READY'S
Men's—Boys' Store
BATHING SUITS—Men.
Women, Children \$1 to \$6.50
We carry the Famous JANTZEN

SELTZER
The
Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1855 MASS AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

SEEDS
Last call—flower, lawn and vegetable
seeds, tested.
GLADIOLA, GLADIOLUS CHOICE
SELECTED BULBS—\$1.00
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVENUE Phone Lex. 0309

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE
of ALL KINDS
147 Milk Street Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave. Lexington Lex. 0900

Graduation Bouquets
and Corsages
CARLSON & BROWN
EAST STREET Tel. Lex. 0589

We Buy OLD GOLD
Jewelry, Trinkets, etc.
Forest E. King
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
1788 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

LOWELL

GIFTS for
JUNE BRIDES
Charming Selections
Suggestions From \$2.95 up
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

Lowell Women's Exchange
and
Rendezvous Restaurant
Let us relieve you of
hot-weather cooking
24 MIDDLE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

Pollards
A POLAR COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Exclusive Lowell Agent for
Westinghouse
Electric Refrigerators
Time payments if desired

Certified
June Values
in every department of our store
for Saturday
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN
WE FEATURE
"Ocean" Brand
BATHING SUITS
FOR WOMEN and MISSES
\$2.98 to \$7.50

T.W. ROGERS CO.
UNION STREET LYNN

NEW COTTON
DRESSES
A fine selection at \$1.00
DOWNSTAIRS STORE
Soddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400
M. M. SPILLER, Inc.
64 EXCHANGE STREET, LYNN, MASS.
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
SMART APPAREL
All Moderately Priced

MALDEN
FRANCES J. SHUTE
Hairdresser
Waving—Manicuring
Facials
33 Park St., Malden
Tel. 1033

ENNA JETTICK
Lightweight and Light in color—
New Summer Shoes Are Here
\$5.00—\$6.00
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

The Wide-Brimmed Hat
is being featured for
SUMMER
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Telephone 0631-W

Bathing Suits
and Accessories
The Jones Stores
MALDEN—EVERETT—MELROSE

NEW ENGLAND COKE
We are especially equipped to give
efficient service
GLENDAL COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

Old Colony Oil Company
56 Riverside Ave., Medford
38 Western Ave., Brighton
12 Central St., Waltham
55 Washington St., Wellesley Hills
300 Main St., West Newton
Socovay-Vacuum Products
Mobil Lubrication

WINTHROP STREET
MARKET
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Meat and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

KENT
CANDY SHOP
We invite you to come in and see
KENT CANDIES being made.
27 MAIN STREET MEDFORD SQUARE

Thomas O'Brien & Sons
48 years in Medford Square
Clothing—Hats—Shoes—Furnishings
Be sure to have all winter clothing properly
cleaned before storing. Call Mystic
5060—we will do the rest.

SINCLAIR HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Roofing and Kitchen Furnishings
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYSTIC 2884 MEDFORD SQUARE

MELROSE
New Large Hats for Summer
Reblossing
MISS NADEAU
491 Main Street Tel. 3460-M

C. B. & F. H. Goss, Inc.
New Spring Prices on FUEL
are now available.
FERTILIZERS GRASS SEED
154 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794-0795

NEEDHAM
STATIONERY
For Business, Professional or Personal Use.
We will serve you as we would wish to
be served.
J. R. RUTLER & CO.
Needham, Mass., 13 BAILEY PLACE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

PAINTING and DECORATING
WALLPAPERS
Frank L. Brown & Son
PRICES REASONABLE
Tel. Needham 0185-R or 0185-W

Adams Brothers' Service Station
Willard Batteries and Serv-
ice. Valvoline Oil. Goodyear,
Pennsylvania, United States,
Firestone Tires, all sizes.
Tel. Need. 1449
101 PICKERING ST.
Bt. opp. Needham Theater

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking,
Savings, Christmas and Tax Club
Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

The Grace Shop
Hats from \$2.50
Gowns from \$10.75
Coats and Suits
from \$14.75
For All Types
Tel. 1202 MRS. BROWNE

WHETTON'S
Tel. 0967 OIL CO. and 0380
Heating Oil Contracts now available. Forms
mailed on request. Highest quality,
excellent service.
950 GREAT PLAIN AVE. 92 WEST ST.

NEW BEDFORD
Gulf Hill
Parlors
886 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. Luncheon Dinner
Grade A Milk Afternoon Tea
Butter Milk Fancy Pastries
Heavy Cream Schrag's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
UNION STREET AT 300
Apparel for Women and Misses
Now Featuring New, Smart
Summer Clothes

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel. 8671

MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS
72 SPRING ST.
New location, next
west of the
Y.W.C.A.

J. T. ALMY CO.
Optometrists
230 UNION ST., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Star Grocery
Best Quality Meats, Vegetables and
Groceries, also Monarch Brand
Canned Goods—Reasonable Prices
71 STATE STREET TEL. 888

HERBERT'S MARKET
We carry a full line of
FINE FOODS, FRESH and DRIED
FRUIT, also FRESH VEGETABLES
208 ELM STREET Tel. 1-1887
Free Delivery

Kirkmead Strictly Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbrand Butter
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVENUE Dial 5306

E. F. Fish Bakery
Quality Bread and Bakery Products
Our Malted Milk Bread is Delicious
289 NORTH STREET Tel. 22083
Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuttings
45 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151, Res. 2-0030

The Agricultural
National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

Sun Printing Corporation
Commercial Printing
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

SHALET and SHEA
Cleaners and Dyers
54 Park St. Dial 5606

QUINCY
Monitor Advertising
Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in
this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau, where a record
of local and national advertisers is main-
tained. GRA 3415-5-30 to 11:30 daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising
in the news section

HAT SALE
Wadsworth
1423 HANCOCK STREET
Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839

RANGE and FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEVERCOAL
Tel. Granite 1540 Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING & HEATING
63 FRANKLIN STREET Heating
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

SMITH'S
DRESS GOODS STORE
Woolens—Silks—Cottons
Draperies—Lingerie—Linen
1583 HANCOCK ST. Granite 1085-M
Agents "PROOF" PAINT PRODUCTS,
WALLPAPER, WATERPROOF ENAMEL, SUN-
PROOF PAINT, VARNISHES, SPORTING
GOODS, GOLF, TENNIS, BASEBALL.

WESTLAND'S
1583 HANCOCK ST. Granite 1085-M
Fras. 1128 Route 1 to 27

ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304
PLUMBING—HEATING
REPAIRS—REMODELING
F. D. McMULLEN

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON

LOUIS'
BEAUTY SALON
OUR PERMANENT
WAVES are built on
years of reputation and
experience. Even
having the wave is a
pleasure.
Different methods for
all textures of hair.
Phone early for your
appointment.
1357 Washington St.
West Newton 3561

NORTHAMPTON
LOWEST COAL and COKE
PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Price is only guaranteed for 30 days
from date of the order.
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 13 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORTH WOBURN
FINNIGAN'S
PHOTO SERVICE
Developing—Printing—Enlarging
Laboratories at 91 Pearl Street
Telephone Woburn 0386
Phyllis Ladd and John Scott Finnigan

PITTSFIELD
The Most EXCITING
Hosiery Innovation
in Years
"KNEE HIGH"
Hoieproof Hosiery
bringing you new comfort and
freedom from
"Burst" knotes when you kneel.
Garden-runs when you stretch.
They are self-supporting because of their
flat knit gutter-top.

The Wallace Co.
You'll Be Cool
and Chic
in These
Wind-Blown
1934
Cabanas
\$8.50
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

ANNOUNCEMENT
Our Pre-Summer Clearance of
COATS SUITS KNOT DRESSES
SILK DRESSES
Starts This Week Wednesday
ENGLAND BROTHERS
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING
Kelco Mayonnaise
made in our own kitchen of the
choicest ingredients.
15c 28c 45c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
DIAL 6431

Glady's H. Boardman
LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Build for the Future
28 North Street Dial 6311 Res. Dial 4296

HERBERT'S MARKET
We carry a full line of
FINE FOODS, FRESH and DRIED
FRUIT, also FRESH VEGETABLES
208 ELM STREET Tel. 1-1887
Free Delivery

Kirkmead Strictly Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbrand Butter
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVENUE Dial 5306

E. F. Fish Bakery
Quality Bread and Bakery Products
Our Malted Milk Bread is Delicious
289 NORTH STREET Tel. 22083
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46 Austin St.
New No. 7304
PLUMBING—HEATING
REPAIRS—REMODELING
F. D. McMULLEN

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

How About Refreshing Those
Nice Woolen Blankets?
No Shrinkage—Moth-Proofed
OLD COLONY
LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE Pres. 5000

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
RENTALS
Apartments, heated and unheated.
Single houses.
1328 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

George C. Stenzel
Groceries and Provisions
82 Squamora St.
Tel. President 1310, 2164
Deliveries made in Merry-
mount, Wollaston, Squantum,
Monsieur, Milton.

New England Coke Contract
NOW
Blue Coal Cokes Service Oils
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1528 HANCOCK STREET Pres. 0647

READING
REAL ESTATE
Town Property—Acreage—Farms
RENTALS
Ford's Real Estate Agency
54 Haven Street, Reading, Mass.
Tel. Read. 1494

Clapp & Leach Inc.
Electrical Contractors, Dealers
Wiring—Repair Service
Electric Refrigeration Radio Service
and Appliances

ATKINSON'S
Choice Family
GROCERIES
Please mention the Monitor
TEL. 1145

Petro Oil Burners
Earle H. Chapin
Let Me Take Care of Your Oil Needs
123 HIGH STREET TEL. READING 0599

SALEM
Clark & Friend
235 Essex Street, Salem
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's
QUALITY CLOTHING

SCITUATE
THE WELCH CO. INC.
SCITUATE
LUMBER
HARDWARE PAINTS
STORE MERCHANDISE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Frederic T. Bailey & Co.
Certified
Plumbing and Heating
NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

COME TO
"THE OLD FARM"
Egypt in Scituate
Branch Store
36 MONTGOMERY ST. 240, 241, 242
Tel. Scituate 283

SHARON
NEW ISLAND N. Y.—Practitioner's
office with apartment, 18 to Oct. 1st
20 minutes from 42nd St. Central
side, park view, a bargain. Visit rental office
or call Ashland 4-4384

NEW YORK CITY Central Park West 115—
Completely furnished 7 rooms from June 15
to summer, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2
showers, kitchen, alcove, overlooking
Central Park; Summer or longer; \$10, \$15,
\$25, \$35, \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$95,
\$105, \$115, \$125, \$135, \$145, \$155, \$165,
\$175, \$185, \$195, \$205, \$215, \$225, \$235,
\$245, \$255, \$265, \$275, \$285, \$295, \$305,
\$315, \$325, \$335, \$345, \$355, \$365, \$375,
\$385, \$395, \$405, \$415, \$425, \$435, \$445,
\$455, \$465, \$475, \$485, \$495, \$505, \$515,
\$525, \$535, \$545, \$555, \$565, \$575, \$585,
\$595, \$605, \$615, \$625, \$635, \$645, \$655,
\$665, \$675, \$685, \$695, \$705, \$715, \$725,
\$735, \$745, \$755, \$765, \$775, \$785, \$795,
\$805, \$815, \$825, \$835, \$845, \$855, \$865,
\$875, \$885, \$895, \$905, \$915, \$925, \$935,
\$945, \$955, \$965, \$975, \$985, \$995, \$1005,
\$1015, \$1025, \$1035, \$1045, \$1055, \$1065,
\$1075, \$1085, \$1095, \$1105, \$1115, \$1125,
\$1135, \$1145, \$1155, \$1165, \$1175, \$1185,
\$1195, \$1205, \$1215, \$1225, \$1235, \$1245,
\$1255, \$1265, \$1275, \$1285, \$1295, \$1305,
\$1315, \$1325, \$1335, \$1345, \$1355, \$1365,
\$1375, \$1385, \$1395, \$1405, \$1415, \$1425,
\$1435, \$1445, \$1455, \$1465, \$1475, \$1485,
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\$1855, \$1865, \$1875, \$1885, \$1895, \$1905,
\$1915, \$1925, \$1935, \$1945, \$1955, \$1965,
\$1975, \$1985, \$1995, \$2005, \$2015, \$2025,
\$2035, \$2045, \$2055, \$2065, \$2075, \$2085,
\$2095, \$2105, \$2115, \$2125, \$2135, \$2145,
\$2155, \$2165, \$2175, \$2185, \$2195, \$2205,
\$2215, \$2225, \$2235, \$2245, \$2255, \$2265,
\$2275, \$2285, \$2295, \$2305, \$2315, \$2325,
\$2335, \$2345, \$2355, \$2365, \$2375, \$2385,
\$2395, \$2405, \$2415, \$2425, \$2435, \$2445,
\$2455, \$2465, \$2475, \$2485, \$2495, \$2505,
\$2515, \$2525, \$2535, \$2545, \$2555, \$2565,
\$2575, \$2585, \$2595, \$2605, \$2615, \$2625,
\$2635, \$2645, \$2655, \$2665, \$2675, \$2685,
\$2695, \$2705, \$2715, \$2725, \$2735, \$2745,
\$2755, \$2765, \$2775, \$2785, \$2795, \$2805,
\$2815, \$2825, \$2835, \$2845, \$2855, \$2865,
\$2875, \$2885, \$2895, \$2905, \$2915, \$2925,
\$2935, \$2945, \$2955, \$2965, \$2975, \$2985,
\$2995, \$3005, \$3015, \$3025, \$3035, \$3045,
\$3055, \$3065, \$3075, \$3085, \$3095, \$3105,
\$3115, \$3125, \$3135, \$3145, \$3155, \$3165,
\$3175, \$3185, \$3195, \$3205, \$3215, \$3225,
\$3235, \$3245, \$3255, \$3265, \$3275, \$3285,
\$3295, \$3305, \$3315, \$3325, \$3335, \$3345,
\$3355, \$3365, \$3375, \$3385, \$3395, \$3405,
\$3415, \$3425, \$3435, \$3445, \$3455, \$3465,
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\$3535, \$3545, \$3555, \$3565, \$3575, \$3585,
\$3595, \$3605, \$3615, \$3625, \$3635, \$3645,
\$3655, \$3665, \$3675, \$3685, \$3695, \$3705,
\$3715, \$3725, \$3735, \$3745, \$3755, \$3765,
\$3775, \$3785, \$3795, \$3805, \$3815, \$3825,
\$3835, \$3845, \$3855, \$3865, \$3875, \$3885,
\$3895, \$3905, \$3915, \$3925, \$3935, \$3945,
\$3955, \$3965, \$3975, \$3985, \$3995, \$4005,
\$4015, \$4025, \$4035, \$4045, \$4055, \$4065,
\$4075, \$4085, \$4095, \$4105, \$4115, \$4125,
\$4135, \$4145, \$4155,

SURREY

RICHMOND and DISTRICT
(Continued)

Williamsons
26 George St., Tel. Richmond 1910
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
ST MARGARETS •

TWICKENHAM
 TEDDINGTON

Buy Shirts at
Christopher Gibbons
 Complete Men's and Boys' Outfitter
 PARADISE ROAD, RICHMOND
"Shirts That Will Benefit You"

**SURREY SPORTS and SADDLERY
STORES Ltd**
for
All Sports and.....
Fancy Leather Goods.....
Bobbin Carriages, Jugs &
Games!
14 The Quadrant, Richmond, Tel 0671 861
 Ring up Molesey 1744
Repairs complicated or simple
to all articles of use or virtue.

 **H. BRYANT**
Jewellers, Watch and
Clockmakers.
Collection and delivery free
50 High St., Hampton Hill, Middx.

SUTTON

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER

Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb

Phone 3777
5, The Pavement, Grove Rd., Sutton

Established 150 years

Walter Stevens
Boot Stores

A circular logo with the word "LOTUS" in a stylized font across the center. Below "LOTUS", the words "BRITISH MADE" are written in a smaller font. The logo is surrounded by a decorative border.

113 and 23 HIGH ST.
Tel. Sutton 397

Repairs
Agent for all best
makes.



BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING
IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical
Engineers Decorators Carpenters

and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied
and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel. Sutton 110

AMOS REYNOLDS Ltd.
Upholsterers, Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961. 2962

SUSSEX
BEXHILL-ON-SEA
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. W. T.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
and Gramophone Dealer
19 SEA ROAD, BEXHILL
Special Agent for H. M. S. G. (Cablegram)

Local Agent for H. M. V., Columbia,
Pye, Marconiphone, etc.
Unrivalled Battery Service
Agent for Keith Prowse & Co's Theatres
and Concert Tickets.

Burgess & Blundell
Town Hall Square
BEXHILL

FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS

Local Fruit & Vegetables fresh daily.
Orders collected & goods delivered to all
parts of the Town and District.

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here are Three Good Ones

THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343

THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9

THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 385
Privately owned—not a combine—and all
under personal supervision of
the Proprietors.

A. SMITH
M. F. T. D. A.

FLORIST
15 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679

J. ARSCOTT, Ltd.
*High Class Bakers
and Confectioners*
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
5-47 St. LEONARD'S Rd. Phone 408

1-53 D.VONSHIRE RD. Phone 405
3 WESTERN RD. 62 SACKVILLE RD.
HOUSE AGENTS
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER
(Percy Webber, P. A. I.)
Auctioneers & Valuers
3 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 410 Bexhill 90 Gooden
London Office: Dorland House, 14 Regent
Street, S W 1

Longleys
DRAPERS
*Noted for Household Linens
and Blankets*
DEVONSHIRE ROAD
DENNY'S

DENNIS
(Bexhill-on-Sea) Ltd.
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailors
Phone 535 **EVERSLEY ROAD**
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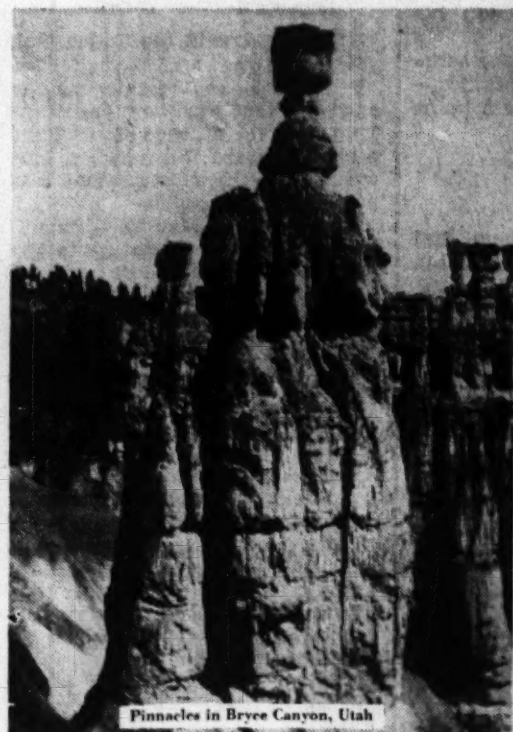
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Daily Features

Here and About With Members of the Monitor Camera Club



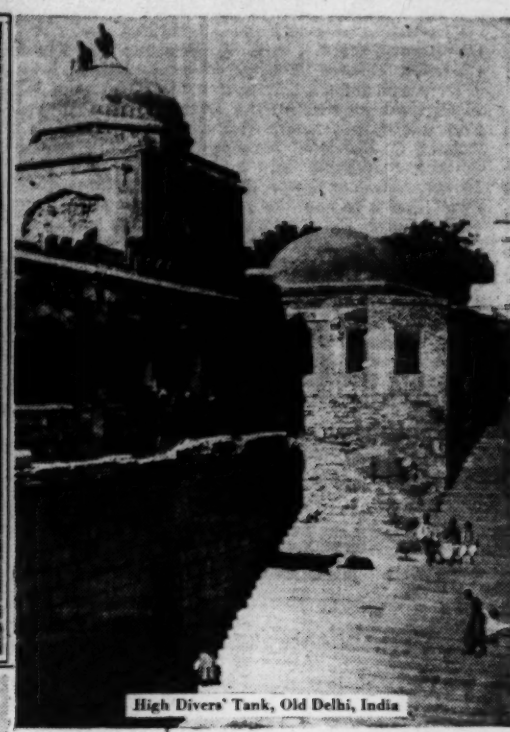
Pinnacles in Bryce Canyon, Utah



Invitation to New England



Pyramids Camp, Near Cairo



High Divers' Tank, Old Delhi, India

With the Inventors

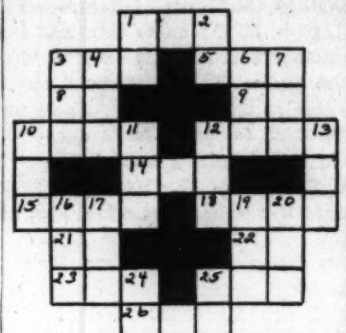


Pouring Spout

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE views show a can with the clever spout arrangement that R. W. Van Derlin, of New York City, has devised (U. S. Patent No. 1959295). The spout fits neatly along the side of the can when it is closed, and unfolds to become a handy channel for dispensing the liquid. It would be ideal for automobile oil, or, in a smaller size, for salad oils to be used in cooking, since the system keeps the contents from running down the side of the can.

Junior Cross-Word No. 200



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

- Across
- 1—March.
 - 2—Before.
 - 3—Greasy substance.
 - 4—Myself.
 - 5—Book of the Old Testament.
 - 6—Low islands or reefs.
 - 7—Prefix signifying "one."
 - 8—Dull brownish yellow.
 - 9—Appellation.
 - 10—Within.
 - 11—The Incas live on this continent (abbr.).
 - 12—Forbid.
 - 13—For what reason.
 - 14—Unit.
 - 15—Exist.
 - 16—Proceed.
 - 17—Australian bird.
 - 18—To soak fax.
 - 19—Frozen water.
 - 20—Dialled.
 - 21—Central part of a wheel.
 - 22—To seek justice by legal process.
 - 23—Frontmost ridge in cloth.
 - 24—Collection of sayings.
 - 25—Timber tree.
 - 26—Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in 1803 to this month.
 - 27—The Sioux live on this continent (abbr.).
 - 28—Fronson.
- (The solution appears elsewhere)

What They Say

Silent Strength
"Silence is an almost impregnable fortress."—Bruce Barton.

Russia's Debts
"I know it is not customary to pay debts nowadays, but we do it."—Joseph Stalin.

In Lighter Vein

Mathematically Speaking
Two Negroes were boasting about the merits and qualifications of their respective motor cars, both typical worn, shabby, old wrecks.

One of them said "Dey's just one reason why Ah can't run disheah cah o' mine 200 miles a hounh."

"An' whut's dat reason?" asked the other.

"De distance is too long fo' de shawtness of de time," said the first.

—Cappers Weekly.

Prompt Fame
Struggling Artist (being 'dunned for rent and endeavoring to put a bold front on things): "Let me tell you this—in a few years' time people will look up at this miserable studio and say, 'Cobalt, the artist, used to work there!'"

Landlord: "If you don't pay your rent by tonight, they'll be able to say it tomorrow!"—Humorist.

His Match
Rastus was sent to the general store. "My boss," he said to the clerk, "wants a pane o' glass nine by eleven."

"Hain't got none that size, Rastus," said the joking clerk, "but will a eleven by nine pane do?"

"I'll try 'er," replied Rastus; "mabbe if we slip 'er in sideways nobody'll notice it."—Sunshine Magazine.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

by Thomas L. Lathrop, M. A.

Tekoa

THE site of the village of Tekoa (sometimes spelled "Tekoah") has been found on the summit of a hill which lies about 10 miles to the south of Jerusalem, and is some 2700 feet in height, providing a wide view of the surrounding country. Sure indeed the town gave its name to the undulating wilderness which it overlooks and which stretches eastward toward the Dead Sea (II Chron. 20:20).

It is not surprising to find that it was one of the towns which were fortified by Rehoboam to aid in the defense of Judah, since its position would make it a natural citadel (II Chron. 11:8); so we find Jeremiah making mention of it in speaking of a call to arms: "Blow the trumpet in Tekoa" (Jer. 6:1).

It was the home of the prophet Amos (Amos 1:1) and of the "wise woman" who persuaded David to reinstate his son Absalom (II Sam. 14:27).

The Children's Corner

Spiky's New Home
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

BETTY and David will never forget how they first met Spiky. They were coming down from the wood one spring evening when David, finding what appeared to be a clod of heavy clay covered with leaves lying in the middle of the path, adopted it as a football and began kicking it along in front of him.

Presently, to his amazement, after an especially long kick, the clod of earth stopped rolling and then proceeded to move toward the ditch as fast as it could go. It was a hedgehog, just emerged from its winter sleep, and still covered with the mud and leaves in which it had rolled itself the previous autumn.

What a way to treat a poor harmless hedgehog! Certainly amends were necessary, so, having rescued him from the ditch—a very prickly business!—the children took him home, fed him on bread soaked in milk and dug a little hole for him in the bank under the hedge by the garden gate.

"I do hope we've made him comfortable enough," said Betty anxiously. "What shall we call him if he stays?"

"Spiky, of course," replied David promptly.

But the next morning the hedgehog had vanished.

"What else could you expect after the way we treated him?" said Betty sadly. "No hedgehog likes being kicked about," and she went off to plant seeds in her garden.

Just after lunch time, however, as he was standing by the garden gate watching for the postman, David suddenly espied a quaint little figure under the hedge.

"He's come back!" he cried delightedly.

Betty's rake made quite a clatter on the flagged path as she dropped it and ran to her brother's side. Sure enough, Spiky had returned, and was looking quite cozy and contented in the hole they had dug for him!

Betty ran indoors for some milk, but Spiky would not look at it.

"You see, he's not hungry," David observed wisely. "He's just been along to the wood to catch his dinner, I expect."

So the children took the milk away and put it instead by the back door for Dinah, the black cat.

When they went out in the garden again after tea, they were surprised to see a little round prickly creature outside the back door. It was Spiky, looking reproachfully at the empty saucer!

"The darling!" cried Betty in delight.

Worth Knowing



Sutherland Falls, New Zealand

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

IT IS sincerity which places a crown upon our lives.

—CONFUCIUS

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Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff

Photographer

"HIGH DIVERS' TANK, DELHI."

THE reproduction does not begin to do justice to the original. There is detail throughout the entire print, even in the deepest shadows. The composition is excellent. Note the manner in which the print is cut into triangles. A line from the figure at the right to the top of the tower cuts the print into two perfect triangles. A line from the lower left corner running straight up the steps at the base of the wall also forms triangles. The test of good composition in a subject is: Do the masses form triangles? The inclusion of figures gives an idea of size. This is an excellent photograph.

"Covered Bridge, Florence, Italy."

This picture of an interesting bridge is somewhat flat. A picture without shadows lacks roundness and substance. There appears to be nothing to the object except one plane. As a result, the perspective and the fine detail are less pleasing.

"Pyramids Camp, near Cairo."

The foreground is lacking in detail. Sunlight on the left side of each pyramid would have improved the picture.

"Invitation to New England."

There is too much spreading of light in the trees, giving a washed-out effect. A darker print would have made a better reproduction. The sunlight and shadow effect on the road would be more pronounced. There is too much foreground. Trim the print nearly to the base of the tree at the left. This is a pretty subject.

"Bridge near Soochow, China."

A negative of this bridge made at an angle of about 45 degrees would produce a more pleasing photograph. Clouds would add greatly to this exotic picture.

"Pinnacles in Bryce Canyon, Utah."

The principal object cuts too nearly through the center of the picture. Some of the left side could be eliminated. The detail in the print and the tone are both pleasing.

"In the Maine Woods."

Some sunlight is needed to lighten this picture. The choice of subject is good, but the print is too somber.

Brevities

Montreal Star: An Irish statesman has defined economy as a reduction in some other fellow's salary.

Los Angeles Times: Sending automobiles to jail instead of their drivers is a good idea. You don't have to feed jailed automobiles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

THERE was a good position

equally available to two sisters.

The older of the two seemed

more qualified for it, having had

more experience in the particular

field. But she looked at the situation

dispassionately. She realized

that hers had been the bigger life,

more opportunities, more travel,

more interesting experiences, more

happiness, more success. Her sister

seemed to have had a plain, un-

eventful career. So the older sister

went to the firm and told them in

confidence that it was impossible for

her to accept the position.

The younger sister was therefore

engaged. But to this day she has

never dreamed of this act of self-

sacrifice. Indeed, as time wore on,

the older sister experienced no sense

of sacrifice. She felt more than rep-

aid by her sister's grasp of affairs,

by her unfoldment, her joy. Every

good trait in her was brought forth.

She was veritably glorified in the

work.

The older sister helped her in

every way possible and was full of

praise and appreciation of her

efforts.

After some time the older sister

was called to another position, far

bigger and fuller, filled with vast

possibilities and responsibilities.

It is needless to say that her pro-

tracted demonstration of humility

and unselfishness had fitted her for

success and triumph in the new un-

dertaking.

Surely we share in giving; and

the dearest, most profitable ex-

perience in life is the opportunity

to help build another. For

We rise by what is under our feet,

By what we have conquered of good or

evil.

By the pride rebuked and the passion

And the vanquished ill that we hourly

meet.

VOCATIONS

Readers of The Christian Science

Monitor are invited to share in this

column ideas that have brought

it is paid for each item accepted.

Car Cleaner

A HIGH school boy has a number

of families who employ him regu-

larly for cleaning their automobiles

each week. For a moderate price the

boy gives the car a good cleaning,

washing, windows, dusting thor-

oughly, and polishing if necessary.

He calls at the home, cleans the

car, and then goes on to his next

customer. His work has been so sat-

isfactory that the route is growing;

and he has cars enough to keep him

busy on both Thursday and Friday

evenings as well as on Saturday.

E. H. H.

By THE HAGERS

A WALK THROUGH DRAKEVILLE'S PARK EACH DAY

FINDS FRIENDS I'VE MADE, ALONG THE WAY.

THERE'S MRS. QUAIL WITH HER YOUNG BROOD;

THEY'RE OUT FOR EXERCISE AND FOOD.

THE GARDENER ALWAYS KNOWS JUST WHERE

SOME BLOSSOM SHEDS ITS FRAGRANCE RARE.

BUT WHEN I REACH THE SWINGS AND SLIDE,

MY REVERIES ARE LAID ASIDE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Republicans and Socialists

NATIONAL leaders of the Republican Party have been meeting in Chicago to choose a new national chairman. In Detroit the Socialist Party has been holding a national convention. Naturally, perhaps, neither group has been sending up any cheers for the New Deal. Outside of factional struggles for control the chief business of both meetings has been the damning of the Democratic Administration and all its works. In fact, so sweeping are these attacks that neutral observers who may not themselves be enamored of all aspects of the New Deal are likely to feel that the Republican and Socialist estimates are a trifle partisan.

Of course, these two schools of critics agree only in declaring the New Deal a failure. The Socialists call the Roosevelt reforms superficial. Many of the Republicans have been saying that they have gone too far and have launched not merely a socialistic but a communistic program. Mr. Norman Thomas declares that the codification of industry is "strengthening monopoly." Mr. Charles D. Hilles declares it has a tendency to "regiment business." The Socialist leader asserts that the Administration cannot reconcile planning for public welfare with profits for the individual. The Republican leader urges a return to "constitutional methods."

It might appear that the New Deal, ground between the upper and nether millstones, had little chance of survival. Or that it was pursuing a middle course, disliked by both extremes.

This last possibility is something to which both Republicans and Socialists might give attention. Unfortunately the Socialist Party seems to have been captured by its left wingers and to be dangerously obsessed with the doctrine of class warfare. That is a doctrine that will never win the American people and the Socialist Party will promote neither its own success nor the good of the country by such hateful teaching.

At the other pole there is danger that the Republican Party will be labeled the party of reaction. Mr. Maas, a former Representative from Minnesota, charged at the Chicago meeting that the party had "sheltered political racketeers" and "servants of Wall Street." He invited the "Old Guard" to abdicate. The "Old Guard," however, was well represented at Chicago. It clings to party control. Yet, even the "elder statesmen" among the Republicans recognize that, as Senator Reed says, "conditions change." We find Mr. Vare, once also a "standpatter" of the deep-rooted Pennsylvania variety, asking for "sane liberalism."

The declaration of policies is more an indictment of the New Deal than a positive alternative program, but it calls attention to some fundamentals that need attention. And, in its references to social legislation, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, it discloses a new liberal meaning. The selection of Henry P. Fletcher as national chairman was a victory for neither the Old Guard nor the Young Guard, but for the Hoover influence and for Mr. Fletcher personally. It affords assurance that the party will not be turned over to discredited politicians.

Unquestionably the younger Republicans and the western branch of the party are going to exercise more influence on its policies. A more progressive attitude will be welcomed by all who wish the party well. For it will do more good for the country and for itself if it eschews the extreme of reaction which threatens it even as Communism threatens the Socialist Party. There might be some advantages to the country from a straight-out alignment of the Republican Party as the conservative party, but there could be no advantage to anyone from its becoming the representative merely of a minute minority which sees no need of progress.

"Test Matches"

TODAY the touring Australian cricket team meets the embattled might of England at Nottingham in the first of a series of "Test Matches." The interest aroused in Great Britain by this contest is enormous and the names of Don Bradman, star batsman of the visiting team, and of C. V. Grimmett, Australian master of "spin" bowling, have been far more frequently on Englishmen's lips during recent weeks than those of Ramsay MacDonald, Sir John Simon or Stanley Baldwin. The whole atmosphere of tenseness and excitement would seem to an American now visiting Nottingham to be oddly at variance with the traditional leisure, not to say somnolence, that, in his view, should accompany England's summer game. And so, in some sort, it is. The cricket that has entwined itself around the Englishman's heart is the game as it is played on a thousand village greens and minor grounds throughout the country—grounds that lie hard by a Norman church and are watched over by thatched cottages of the reign of Elizabeth; grounds ringed around by giant elms whose shadows fall darkly

on the green turf as the long summer's day draws to its close and the last balls are bowled in friendly inter-village strife.

The Squire plays in the team, and the Vicar—but the Bradman of the side may be the village blacksmith and his Grimmett the local postman. The status of the players is as varied as their skill. Squire and Vicar may turn out resplendent in the cap of a famous club. Village cricket shows, in short, the democracy of which a rigid system of social caste is capable. The system will change—is already changing. But the game is greater than the players of the game, as Kipling pointed out, and Englishmen the world over hope that cricket—the mellow, friendly cricket of the English countryside—will long continue to shed its humane and civilizing influence over the national life.

A Unified Police

GOV. JOSEPH B. ELY made one of his rare personal appearances before the Massachusetts General Court yesterday, in an effort to save the police unification bill from the alleged strangle hold of "those who pretend to serve the public to attain their own selfish ends." His words carried sufficient force to bring reconsideration of this legislation in a House of Representatives that cheered the Governor to the echo 12 hours after it had killed the police bill.

Early in January the Governor first proposed steps to strengthen the hand of the law against the growing depredations of organized crime. Yet five months later, his proposals are still being kicked about like a deflated football. The legislators took all the force from the police bill on Wednesday. Then they hammered it to a pulp and tossed it out the window. The Governor demanded the reason for this apparent reluctance to help build up the police.

"Politics" is strongly suspected as the source of repeated efforts to throttle the legislation. Local bosses, fearing loss of personal influence, might object to the system of unification. Some critics, however, object to the possibility of politics itself controlling a centralized police system. There is also the fear of too much power in one place.

It is doubtful whether these arguments, undevoted from the powerful lobbying of a few influential men, could have developed strength enough to delay a measure promising so much for law enforcement. The Governor implies that the objections amount to legislative sanction of banditry.

Reconsideration of the proposal for a unified police is one point won. But whether or not the police bill is passed by the Legislature, the fact remains that forces of law, as now constituted, do not satisfy the growing public demand for protection against the criminal. Even if the present effort be defeated, this public demand eventually will enforce higher police standards.

The New Wagner Bill

COLLECTIVE bargaining is a settled policy of the United States under the NIRA. But an exact definition of that policy and what it implies remains to be made. Upon it hinge weighty questions involving the peace of industries, a peace which is today dangerously threatened not only in the steel and textile mills but in scores of trades whose troubles have not yet jumped into the headlines.

The sponsors of the revised Industrial Disputes Bill—and they include Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to almost as great an extent as Senator Robert F. Wagner, the original author—believe they have arrived at a clarification of that subject which would contribute strongly to an adjustment of the present and threatening difficulties in the iron and steel, automotive and some other industries.

The bill would set up a National Industrial Adjustment Board to succeed the present National Labor Board. It is by no means assumed that this board is going to settle all labor disputes, though the board could be called in as an arbitrator wherever both parties desired. But the proposed legislation would give the board jurisdiction over the questions of recognition or nonrecognition of this or that union which lie at the center of more than half the labor controversies just now.

The new measure does not forbid an employer to initiate or influence a company union, as did the first draft, but does prohibit him from interfering with or dominating a labor organization. Thus it permits employee representation plans limited to single firms, yet requires that representation of employees be genuine.

The board would be empowered in any dispute that might affect commerce to make investigations or conduct an election and so decide who or what organization is really entitled to represent the employees. As Senator Walsh interprets it this would give the board authority to require the heads of an industry to meet the accredited representatives of their labor, though whether they came to any agreement would still rest with them.

The board might provide either that each unit among competing unions be given representation in proportion to its membership, or that the spokesmen of a majority should represent all. The National Association of Manufacturers object seriously to this latter provision, declaring that to authorize any man to negotiate conditions of labor for another without his consent is a denial of the right of free contract.

It would perhaps be preferable, in the absence of the closed shop contracts provided for in another part of the bill, to have representatives speak only for their own groups. But in practice a worker would seldom if ever receive less favorable terms through the majority representation than he could obtain otherwise; and in any event a permanent board might be expected to proceed cautiously on this point.

Other objections of the manufacturers' association, with one exception, seem more legalistic than actual. But that exception is important. The list of "unfair practices," it is pointed out, affords no protection to the employee against intimidation or coercion by fellow employees or labor organizations. The prohibition against employees interfering with employers in their organization or choice of representatives—paralleling a similar pro-

hibition against employers—is of no consequence. But it is of consequence that such legislation should contain some teeth against the occasional unscrupulous labor leader who uses demagoguery and intimidation to fatten his own purse.

On the whole, the bill as revised by the committee appears worthy of favorable consideration, and an improvement on this last point would make it still more acceptable.

The Good Old Times

NOW and then we hear about them, and wonder if they were so good after all. Would we, for a moment, go back to the early seventeenth century, for instance, in Massachusetts—the days of wood-chopping for fuel, of candles for lights, curfew for bedtime, the oxcart or saddle horse for transportation, the quilting bee for entertainment, and cornmeal mush for breakfast? How those people must have toiled and suffered!

But note what the Gazetteer of Massachusetts, published in 1828 by Jeremiah Spofford, counselor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says regarding a resident of the town of Shutesbury:

Ephraim Pratt, a native of Sudbury, lived here to the remarkable age of 116 years. He was able to mow for 101 years in succession, and retained his faculties in a good degree to the last. He was a sober, temperate, and industrious man. He was married to Martha Wheelock at the age of twenty-one, and could number of his descendants 1500 persons. In 1801, he had four sons living, the eldest of whom was ninety years of age. For the last sixty years he tasted no wine nor distilled spirits, and for forty years ate no animal food. He enjoyed uniform health. He was born Nov. 1, 1687, and died May, 1804.

Eut Ephraim Pratt was not the only centenarian recorded by the Gazetteer. There was Ebenezer Cobb, of Kingston, who lived for over 107 years; there were two persons in the town of Norton who lived to see the completion of a century, and another who reached the age of 105 years. In Marshfield, a grandson of Governor Carver lived to the age of 102, and, in 1775, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, was at work in the same field with his son, grandson, and great-grandson. Also, lest the men carry off all the honors, there is recorded Mrs. Hope Nelson, of Middleborough, who lived to 105 years.

Evidently primitive living was good for these temperate, God-fearing pioneers; evidently good hard work was no detriment to their longevity; evidently the lack of mad motors, movies, and living did not hamper their well-being or peace of mind. Today's age might occasionally turn back the page—thoughtfully!

The Casual Day

AND who should find himself agreeing with Anti-saloonist McBride but a New York "oldtimer"? An oldtimer, it seems, is anybody who was old enough to exercise a stand-up drinker's idea of personal liberty before prohibition. Dr. McBride has just launched an attack on America's "cocktail hour" and "Oldtimer" has written a letter to the press admitting that the "Cocktails-for-Two" fad is a "ruinous institution."

But—and this is important as an indication of the line that repeal defense may soon be obliged to take—"Oldtimer" says that before prohibition very few young people indulged in mixed drinking. Girls and boys of the good old days got together over nothing more stimulating than an ice-cream soda, unless perhaps it was a banana split. Prohibition, we are to believe, taught them to take spirits in a coeducational way.

So today, one of the faults of repeal that cannot be overlooked even by an "oldtimer" can at any rate be charged up by him to the noble experiment. We may expect to see more of this kind of argument, which explains that whatever is wrong with repeal is due to prohibition. But repeal was supposed to abolish the ills of the arid era, not annex them.

And oldtimers are continually informing us that girls didn't drink as much in the old days as after the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted. Well, neither did they smoke so many cigarettes or plaster their faces with so many cosmetics, or drive so many automobiles so fast. Are these lusty employments prohibition-bred or are they just negative manifestations of the New Freedom? And if repeal fails to curb them, will that be prohibition's fault?

By the way, producers should learn a thing or two from their experience with historical films. A few months ago a Russian princess won a libel suit from the firm that made "Rasputin, the Mad Monk." Now the banking house of Baring Brothers complains of inaccuracies in "The House of Rothschild." If movie makers must take liberties they evidently should confine themselves to giving the impression that the typical American home has a private bar, that the typical American woman has ample grounds for divorce, that the typical American husband has good reason to be suspicious, and that typical Americans spent the years between 1919 and 1934 in the speakeasy. Otherwise the movies may offend somebody.

For Elinor Wylie

If out of nothingness I might invoke
Some words with wings to count this moment blest,
Then let the rest be autumn's yellow smoke
That hangs a little space against the west—
It would be all, it would be all I ask
To mark your pathway, being well content
To own so rare a self-appointed task
And know it for poetic sacrament.

Having no need for any words of mine
I bring them to you fashioned frail or fine,
And say, This much is yours from out my heart
Which leaped so often in your lines of sun;
Take them, take their limping rimes apart
And teach them how in beauty they should run.

JOHN C. RITCHIEY.

The Republican Party has shown excellent strategy so far. In its "platform" published yesterday it said nothing about General Johnson and thus has avoided being abolished along with the Darrow board.

America Turns Against Traffic in Munitions

By LEWIS REX MILLER

Formerly Monitor Correspondent at Geneva

FEW persons in the United States realize that a striking transformation—little short of revolutionary—recently has taken place in one important aspect of American foreign policy. That is in the attitude of the United States Government toward the proposed international control of the manufacture and sale of arms and munitions of war.

Last week (on May 29) Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference, announced in Geneva that the United States was prepared to participate in an international agreement to place the arms traffic under systematic supervision. But in 1932, as a Monitor correspondent, I sat for many hours on many days through several months in the committee of the Disarmament Conference which was considering this question, and heard the American delegation, along with the British and Italian delegations, oppose this very measure at every opportunity and with almost every conceivable argument.

More than a year ago, the British Government took the lead in imposing an embargo on the shipment of arms for use in the Chaco region, where an unusually futile and costly war still is raging. The British embargo was only temporary, and its continuance was conditional on similar action by the other principal arms-producing countries. A resolution empowering the President to impose an embargo was introduced in the United States Congress, but Congressmen, Senators and State Department officials could not agree on the form it was to take. Britain's embargo was lifted because no other country would take similar action, and there seemed to be no point in British munitions makers giving up the market so that others might enjoy it. Today, after many months more fighting in the Chaco, there at last seems to be some possibility of an American refusal to continue the supply of arms, without which the war would have been choked off long ago.

This transformation in American policy, which is of recent date, apparently is due to the development in the United States, as in other countries, of a public conscience which refuses any longer to tolerate the uncontrolled activities of a business which makes its profits out of slaughter and destruction. There has been a spate of books and magazine articles in recent months exposing the ramifications and the unscrupulous methods of the cannon merchants and their affiliates. In England, the Clergy Pensions Board has withdrawn its investment in the armament firm of Vickers Limited as a result of protests by clergymen all over the country. At last there is a widespread determination to remove from the munitions industry as at present constituted the cloak of respectability which it has worn until the present time. Needless to say, it is only when the public conscience is aroused to a point where individuals are willing to forgo profits from this source, if necessary, that some effective check can be placed on the traffic.

The reasons why the United States Government has been so slow in giving its support and approval to the international campaign against this traffic

are obscure. Perhaps the senatorial investigation now in progress will uncover some of the reasons for this delay. It will not be surprising if there are further revelations resembling the unsavory Shearer episode in connection with the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927.

Over a period of several months, the American delegation in Geneva opposed international control of the arms traffic on the ground that it would be unconstitutional in the United States for the Federal Government to suppress or control this industry as carried on in the respective states of the Union. Regulation of industry, it was said, was a function of the states, and could not be interfered with or taken over by the federal authorities.

This argument was a difficult one for the delegations from other countries to understand. Most countries do not have a federal form of government, and the United States Constitution appears to them to abound in intricacies and complications. They accepted the statement of the American delegation, however, and since the United States is the third largest exporter of war materials, it seemed that there was slight hope of an international agreement being reached.

The stand of the American delegation had a serious moral effect on the entire discussion. It helped to envelop the work of the committee in a fog of pessimism.

Eventually it was pointed out to the American delegation that the United States in adhering to the international antipium convention had not raised the question of constitutionality. If the Federal Government could undertake to control the manufacture of and trade in narcotics, why could it not undertake to control the manufacture of and trade in arms and munitions? This was not an easy question for the delegation to answer. The only answer it ever gave was that the two things were entirely different, but some members of the committee could never see where the difference lay.

As time went on, the American delegates referred less often to this argument of constitutionality, perhaps because they felt it unnecessary to reiterate it, perhaps because they were less and less convinced of its validity. Today, the argument has simply disappeared, for with the United States expressing a desire to take a leading part in controlling the munitions traffic it can hardly maintain that it is acting against its own Constitution.

One would like to know where this constitutional argument originated, and why it was permitted to bulk so large in the American program at the Disarmament Conference, since its invalidity is now apparently recognized. Perhaps the Senate Committee can throw some light on the question.

Now that the United States' policy has swung round to the opposite pole, there may still be hope for the establishment of an international control not only of the traffic in, but of the production of, arms and munitions. If this alone should come out of the Disarmament Conference, the conference will not have been held in vain.

Side Lights on Two Sessions of Congress

By MARY MARGARET McMAHON

Secretary to Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives

NOON in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; many new and inexperienced members crowd the hall; a tense audience fills the galleries, the whole Capitol overflows with apprehensive humanity. The gavel falls; the Seventy-third Congress faces one of the greatest crises in this country's history. Henry T. Rainey is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and takes the oath of an office regarded by many as second only to the Presidency.

Inauguration Day was over. We had watched the President sworn in under leaden skies and had witnessed the momentous events following in swift succession—the banks of the country closed—the machinery of the new Administration organized and set in motion—and Congress sitting to enact legislation to stem the tide of depression.

My duties in the Speaker's beautiful office just off the floor of the House, began with answering the hundreds of letters of congratulation, the suggestions for national recovery, the letters of praise and of condemnation, hope and despair, which were pouring in by every mail. Days and nights of unceasing work followed, marked by the strange events of a new order. Not the least astonishing was the incident of a Chicago millionaire, in Washington for the inauguration, stranded by the bank holiday, coming in to borrow enough money from me to return home.

The extra and regular sessions were a kaleidoscopic succession of events—calls from the White House—passage of the recovery measures and the birth of the New Deal—the Blue Eagle flapping its wings over the entire country—the visits of cabinet members and ambassadors, Ex-Premier Herriot and Trotsky; diplomats and political notables; millionaires and starving men; nationally known characters—General Coxey of "Coxey Army" fame, Will Rogers, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Eddie Cantor, Mayor LaGuardia, Al Jolson and George M. Cohan.

During the extra session a newspaper woman wrote an account of the assistance I had given new members in locating apartments, organizing their offices and learning the routine of Congressional work. Immediately I was deluged with letters and telephone calls from owners of apartments and houses for rent, people desiring to be secretaries, chauffeurs, nursemaids and cooks, and from people who stated, "We must get acquainted."

Our mail runs the gamut of human emotions. Mr. Rainey in his dual capacity as Speaker and as Representative of the Twentieth District of Illinois, receives floods of letters from rich and poor, great and near-great, job seekers, farmers, veterans, beggars—and from those whose letters fill our "crank file." There are letters from persons who wish to change everything from the Constitution to the National Anthem.

Often the writers call, reminding us of the letters they have written from one to ten years ago—letters containing suggestions for making our currency more attractive by printing bills of various denominations in orchid, yellow and lavender and enlivening them with pictures of flowers and birds; plans to balance the budget; ideas for new songs and entire new systems of government. One visitor was at a loss to understand why no one in the office could remember, and we did not have in our

files, his communication, dated 1931, nominating himself for President of the United States!

Recently a World War veteran from our district, having "ridden the rods" from Illinois to Washington, asked me to give him car fare. Just this week he returned to the office and offered me the money which I had given him, with the remark, "I pay my debts, lady. You did me a good turn and I appreciate it."

Through my privilege to enter the House Chamber, I have heard two Presidents address the Congress; heard the fanatical woman shout from the gallery that she had a message from God; and heard a Representative cry out, "Call out the Marines!" during an almost insupportable turmoil in the House.

This variety of experiences is overshadowed by one paramount impression acquired from daily association with Speaker Rainey—the knowledge that I am working for a great statesman—known to us in his office as a benevolent, considerate gentleman. To me his multifarious duties and their accompanying difficulties are apparent—the public sees only the results of his labors. His path is a rough one. I try to smooth it and watch him go on, day after day, following his ideals, always calm, having the approbation of his own conscience; never seeking nor desiring acclamation and unmindful of the criticism of those who do not understand his responsibilities and trials and who would probably fail miserably if they found themselves suddenly in his position. Since it fell to my lot to have this experience as secretary to the Speaker of the House of Representatives I am grateful to have as my mentor the one who now occupies that exalted position.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

For Suppression of Lynching

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Organizations with a total membership of more than forty million have endorsed the Costigan-Wagner bill, now pending before Congress, to give authority for federal aid to states in suppressing lynching. President Roosevelt has publicly declared his wish for a vote at this session of Congress. Impartial polls of the Senate and the House reveal an overwhelming majority for the bill.

But a very small bloc of senators are determined to keep the bill from being voted on before Congress adjourns. One senator who comes from a state which has one of the worst lynching records is reported as saying that the bill will be voted on "only over my dead body." Another senator, also from a state with a very bad record, has threatened a filibuster if the President's request for a vote on the measure is complied with.

We Americans wax indignant whenever lynchings occur, but many of us promptly go back to sleep when no lynchings are occurring. At least fourteen lynchings have been prevented since the Costigan-Wagner bill was introduced because of fear that such lynchings would speed enactment of the bill. Every person who believes that the law should take its course and that lynching should be suppressed is urged to wire or write President Roosevelt urging him to insist on a vote on the bill before Congress adjourns, and also to communicate with his congressmen and United States senators urging them to insist on a vote and to support the bill. An aroused public opinion, and it alone, can insure enactment of this very needed legislation.

WALTER WURRY, Secretary.
National Association for Advancement of Colored People, New York City.